BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1850.....NO. 19.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 1 insertion,	$0 75
Do. do. 2 do.	1 00
Do. do. 3 do.	1 25
Do. do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.	9 00
Do. do. 1 do. inserted weekly,	12 00
Do. do. 2 do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.

☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

J. R. ROTHWELL,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 17

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

S. P. GAUSE,

GROCER and Commission Merchant, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
November 30, 1849. 12-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
15-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.

No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,

COMMISSION Merchant, will sell country produce and fill orders. Has a convenient Timber pen, and plenty of Warehouse room.
Office 3d door north of the Post Office, Wilmington, N. C.
December 28, 1849 16-1y

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

A Card.

BRYAN S. KOONCE having, on the 15th of October, 1849, associated with him in business UZZA MILLS, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KOONCE & MILLS, at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
November 2, 1849. 8-3m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.

☞ Office on Front Street, near Market. 37

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	Wilmington, N. C.

14v6

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street,
7 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM T. J. VANN,

GENERAL Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce, such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will feel grateful for any patronage in the above line. All produce confided to his care will receive his prompt and personal attention.

Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.
November 23, 1849. 11

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY AND E. S. HUNTER,

HAVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.
Richlands, August 13th, 1849. 52-tf

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.
May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PEIRSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business**, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.
Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. DAWSON & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH. A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times.
3 C. MYERS, Hatter.

A Card.—The undersigned would beg loave to return her thanks to the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, for the liberal patronage heretofore given her, and respectfully calls their attention to the remaining stock now on hand, comprising a full and complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which will be disposed of at New York cost, for cash. All orders filled at the shortest notice. The above business will be continued as usual, after the sale of the present stock.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Mrs. V. R. PEIRSON. Executor of SETH HOARD.
December 28, 1849

LIME, Lime, Lime.—800 bbls. Lincolnville white lump; Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and Fire Brick; Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

General Notices.

TAKE Notice.—All persons having unsettled business with the estate of the late Seth Hoard, will please call at the office of the undersigned, on Front-street, third door from Market-street, opposite Drs. Bellamy & Harriss' office, and settle the same, without delay.
V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard
December 28, 1849 16-tf

EXECUTOR'S Notice.—The subscriber having at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Seth Hoard, all persons indebted to the testator are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of a recovery.
V. R. PEIRSON, Ex'r.
Dec. 28th. 16-tf

FINAL Notice.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of Munsey & Freeman, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber or to Mr. H. Foy, whom he has appointed to call upon them personally for payment. He is alone authorized to receipt for the late firm.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Dec. 28th, 1849. 16-tf

NOTICE.—A special Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not requried to attend. By order.
Teste, S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk.*
Nov. 23, 1849 11-tc

NOTICE.—The subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, is desirous of closing his business immediately; and would call upon those having accounts unsettled with the late firm of Gray and Jones, as well as those in his debt, to settle immediately, as indulgence cannot be given.
R. J. JONES.
November 16th, 1849. t25Jan

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle before the 1st day of February, or their accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.
Nov'r 15, 1849. 10-tf] R. J. HOWARD.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,
Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the country generally, that they have taken the Store opposite the Chronicle Office, where their personal attention will be given to the repairing of every description of *Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated and Silver Ware*, all of which will be executed in a style of workmanship not surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

In offering our services to the public, we feel satisfied that a trial is only requisite to secure the good will and a continuation of the patronage of all who may favor us in the foregoing undertaking.

N. B.—Having made arrangements at the North, we are enabled to keep for sale, at as *low* prices as any other establishment, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, fancy and other Clocks, with a variety of fine Jewelry, &c., too numerous to mention.

Wholesale and retail orders supplied at the shortest notice.
Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

NEGROES Wanted.—In the absence of Mr. Mr. ANSLEY DAVIS, I will buy negroes, and give as good prices for the description that suits me, as can be got in the Richmond market, or any market in this State, or the State of Virginia.
SOLOMON MYERS,
or MYERS & DAVIS.
Dec. 28th. 16-tf

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tossnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

$10 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, some time in August last, a young negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 21 years of age, middle size, stout built, and dark colored. He is supposed to be still lurking in this neighborhood, or in that of Charles Henry, Esq., to whom his mother belongs.

The above reward, and the thanks of the subscriber, will be given to any person who will return the said negro to Moore's Creek, New Hanover co.,
November 2, 1849. } 8-tf ANN MOORE.

$50 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Wayne county, sometime in July 1848, a negro man named SAMPSON. Said SAMPSON is about 23 years of age, chunky built, very dark colored, and is well known in Wayne county, in which he is supposed to be still lurking.

The above reward, and the thanks of the owner will be paid to any person returning the said negro to me, or lodging him in any Jail in the State, where I can get him.

An additional reward of $100 will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negro.
J. R. HATCH.
Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1849 9-tf

$50 REWARD.—Will be given for negro man named STEPHEN, who broke Jail in Sampson county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The said negro STEPHEN is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complected, slender built, and about 29 years of age. He passed for a free negro while in Newbern Jail, and called himself when taken, and afterwards, JOEL SIMMONS. He is very intelligent, and writes a fair hand.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said Stephen and confine him in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All masters of vessels, and other persons, are particularly cautioned against concealing or harboring said negro, under the penalty and rigor of the law. The said negro Stephen will probably try to pass for a free man, and will, if possible, make his way to some one of the non-slaveholding States.
ELIAS F. SHAW.
January 11, 1850.

Newbern Republican, Goldsboro' Patriot, and Fayetteville North Carolinian, will please give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their bills to Spring Vale, Sampson county, N. C. E. F. S.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.
DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7-t6A

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.

Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.

To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Property at Public and Private Sale.

FOR SALE.

The Valuable Plantation, known as Castle Haynes, lying nine miles from Wilmington, on the North East Branch of Cape Fear River, adjacent to the lands of NATH. HILL, Esq. It contains about 1600 acres, 300 of which are now ready for the plough, and 200 more having been once cleared, could be easily made so. It is bounded by the county road, the river and Prince George's Creek, so that the whole tract may be enclosed by a small quantity of fencing, affording an excellent range for hogs and cattle. A large portion of the land has a growth of oak and hickory, and would be very productive if cleared. There are landings on the creek and river, and the Railroad passes by the Plantation, affording every facility for getting wood and produce to market. It is well supplied with buildings requisite for the cultivation of a farm, and there is no doubt that an industrious and intelligent planter could make it one of the most valuable places on the river. The terms of sale will be liberal. For further particulars enquire of Mr. GEORGE BURROWS, at the Hermitage, or of the subscriber in Wilmington.
Jan'y 4, 1850.—[17-tf] W. E. ANDERSON.
Commercial, Chronicle and Aurora once a week for 4 weeks.

Big Bridge for Sale.—The subscriber offers for sale the above named plantation, with a new and substantial ferry bridge attached, the charter for which is perpetual. The tract of land contains 640 acres, 60 of which have been cleared and cultivated—and affords one of the best ranges for Cattle and Hogs in this part of the country; on the premises is a small and convenient Grist Mill.

To an enterprising man who would keep a public house and store at the ferry, this place offers an eligible stand for business, and would doubtless prove, as it has heretofore done, a source of great profit. JAMES F. McREE.
Jan 4, 1850 17-1m

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Monday, the 4th day of February next, the Plantation on the west side of Cape Fear River, two miles above Elizabethtown, Bladen county, and known as the **Fitzrandolph Plantation.**

The Plantation contains six hundred and forty acres, of which about one hundred and fifty are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A large part of the land cleared, is low lands, and they produce as well as any lands on the river; they are high, and not subject to ordinary freshets. The wood-land is well timbered with oak and pine.

There is a good dwelling house and kitchen, together with other out-houses on it; there is also a good site for a family grist mill, on a very good stream.

Persons desiring particular information about the above place, will call on JOSEPH R. KEMP, or BENJ. FITZRANDOLPH.

TERMS:—The purchaser will be required to give bonds with two good securities, payable in one, two and three years after date, with interest from day of sale. J. C. WOOTEN,
Jan. 11th, 1850.—[18-4w *Clerk & Master.*

☞ Goldsboro' Patriot copy 4 weeks and send bill to this office for collection.

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors.
DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 1849. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel,** and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House,** respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire. My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, formerly occupied by GUY C. HOTCHKISS, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.;** all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
December 14, 1849

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. 28-tf

SELLING off at Cost.—Having come to the conclusion of discontinuing business in Wilmington, we will offer our stock of Goods at cost until the 10th of January next, those persons in want of any Goods will please give us a call, as they will not be disappointed, as we are determined to close our business at that time. MYERS & DAVIS.
Dec. 28th, 1849.

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

DAVID F. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. HALL,) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no *other purpose* whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for GOOD BEEF, and SOME *other*; they are fully supplied at present, and would address those who wish to sell to them to communicate by letter before they drive their Stock to market. They would further inform the citizens that they have recently bought Mr. PETTEWAY out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patronage. DAVID F. McKINNE & CO.
December 21, 1849 15-tf

Mercantile.

More Gold Wanted! Under Mozart Hall.

JOHN KYLE respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. LIPPITT, under Mozart Hall, on Front Street, where he has for sale an entire new stock of **Dry Goods,** suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, a portion of which are enumerated below:

Superfine Broad Cloths;
Pilot and Beaver do
Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gray Sattinets;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;
Linseys and Kerseys;
Bl'k satin, silk, Velvet & other Vestings;
Cravats and Scarfs;
White, red and yellow Flannel;
Rough and Ready Coats;
Sack and Overcoats;
Irish Linen and Lawns;
Carpeting, a large supply;
Plain and plaid black Silks;
Col'd, plaid and striped do.
Plaid Tartan's do.
Cashmere de Cashe;
do. de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes Habits & Collars
Worked Fronts;
Plain and plaid Alpaccs;
Blue and figured do.
Silk warp do.
Large sup. Thibet Shawls;
do. woolen net do.
do. Saxony woolen do.
do. waffle do.
Black Merino do.
Lady's and children's Hoods;
Children's Polka Coats;
Muslin Shirts;
Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Men's Silk Shirts;
do. Gansey overshirts;
do. Net Shirts & Drawers;
do. Saxony wool Shirts and Drawers;
Superfine Bed Blankets;
Negro do. do.
Horse do. do.
Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Table and bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do.
8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Cotton and Russian Diapers;
A large supply of Looking glasses.

For Ladies Wear.

Colored Silk do.
Silk and thread Button, for ladies dresses;
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins;
Plaid and striped do.
Jaconet and Cambric;
Ladies colored Kid Gloves;
do. do. Silk do.
do. superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
do. black Cashmere do.
do. do. worsted do.
Black & white Eng. silk Hose;
do. raw do.
Children's worsted Boots;
Bl'k, white & col'd cot'n Hose;
Misses' colored do.

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at unusually *low prices.*

He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can offer better bargains than they can get at any other store in this market.
Wilmington, N. C., October 5th, 1849. 4

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt,
3,500 bushels Turk's Island do.
86 bbls. Rectified Whiskey,
12 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey, 12 years old,
21 do. do. Apple Brandy,
26 do. do. New England Rum,
1 cask Cherry Bounce,
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,
3 casks Cognac Brandy,
10 barrels Cider Vinegar,
5 hhds. Cuba and 3 do. New Orleans Molasses,
60 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
27 barrels Brown Sugar,
29 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
barrels Copperas, Salts, and Salt Petre, Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese,
13,000 lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders,
220 pieces handsome Prints,
3 bales Cotton Oznaburgs,
3 do. 3-4 Fayetteville Sheeting,
Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, and Negro Blankets,
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12,

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Persons in want of goods may rest assured that he can sell them as cheap as can be bought in the place.
OWEN HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1849.

NEW STORE.

E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & MCCALEEB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.

Calicoes; Sattinetts;
Cassimeres; Vestings;
Marlboro' Stripes;
Red and white Flannels;
Bed Ticks; Apron Checks;
Linseys; Kerseys;
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings;
Blankets; Cambries;
Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts;
Jaconet and cross barred Muslins;
Bleached and brown Drill; Tin;
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.;
Head do. Yarn;
Turkey red and blue Cotton

Groceries.

Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.;
Mess and Prime Pork;
Imitation English Cheese;
Goshen Butter; Olive Oil;
Chocolate; Cloves and Mace;
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;
Pepper and Spice;
Race and ground Ginger;
Cayenne Pepper;
Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee;
Crushed, pulverized, clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars;
Hull & Son's Candles;
Colgate's best brown Soap;
Fancy Soaps;
Tobacco of all qualities;
Powder and Shot;
Indigo and fig Blue;
Spanish Brown;
Brimstone and Sulphur;
Camphor and Saltpetre;
Alum; Saleratus;
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff;
Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Table Knives and Carvers;
Pocket, spaying, shoe, and butcher Knives;
Stock and rim Locks;
Closet do.
H. and I. Hinges;
Butt do. Screws;
Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes; Hammers;
Squares; Files; Braces;
Smoothing Irons; Rat Traps;
Coopers' Adzes and Axes;
Dowelling Bitts;

Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Locks; Hoes;
Manure Forks;
Shovels and Spades;
Long handle Shovels;
Curry Combs;
Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Candlesticks;
Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting, and Shoe Brushes;
Bed Cords; Nails;
Leading Lines; Coffee Mills;
Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives;
Ovens; Spiders; Pots;
Kettles; Saucepans; Blacking;
Shoe Thread; Shot Pouches;
Molasses' Gates;
Pewter Faucets;
Reap Hooks; Mouse Traps;
Augers; Slates;
Wood and Hand Saws.

Wood Ware.

Cedar and painted Tubs;
do. Churns;
Brass and iron bound and painted Buckets;
Washboards; Sugar Boxes;
Flour and Sugar Buckets;
Nests' Measures;
Varnished Keelers;
Cocoa Dippers; Barrel Covers;
An assortment of Baskets.

Liquors.

Rectified and Old Rye Whis-
N. E. Rum; [key;
Cogniac Brandy;
Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmsley Wines.

Bread.

Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit;
Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk Crackers.

Stone Ware.

Jugs and Jars, all sizes;
Churns; Clay Pans;

Stationery.

Blank Books; Pass Books;
Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Paper; Spelling Books;
Steel pens, Quills, and Ink.

Farming Utensils.

A large assortment of Ploughs, of various patterns;
Trace Chains; Straw Cutters;
Corn Shellers; Corn Mills.
&c. &c.

And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.
November 2, 1849. 8-tf

PREPARED GUANO.—Farmers, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fertiliser is admitted, by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilising Manure—whose certificates recommending its use, in pamphlet form, with directions, can be had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents blight, mildew, and rust. For sale by
3-tf] HOWARD & PEDEN, Ag'ts for the Manufacturers.

BLAKE'S

Weather and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.

It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. It has been applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them. Address me, post paid,
WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
Nov. 2, 1849. [6tf] Wilmington, N. C.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Gaiters, Fair Stitch;* also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters,* and Shoes of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

Schools.

Columbia Academy, Black Creek.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1850.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established at Cyprus Grove, in this county, and J. O. BOWDEN appointed Postmaster.

POST OFFICE DISCONTINUED.—We regret to learn from J. R. KEMP, Esq., Postmaster, that the Post Office at his house, in Bladen county, "is no longer in operation," he having resigned the office a few days since. Our papers heretofore sent to Kemper Post Office, will hereafter be forwarded direct to Elizabethtown.

☞Mr. LOUIS A. GODEY has sent us his card and a proof copy of his portrait, intended to be published in the February No. of the "Lady's Book." It is a good engraving, and said to be an excellent likeness. Mr. GODEY has been very successful as a publisher, and has accumulated a handsome property, all of which he has made by his magazine, having started without a farthing. He is now some 37 years of age—his portrait looks more—and has a very interesting family, so that he runs the less risk in sending forth his "counterfeit resemblance" among his thousands of fair readers. Mr. GODEY is essentially a ladies' man, as his editors, contributors, readers, and for aught we know artists, are all of the gentler sex. A happy man is GODEY, if his fair subscribers only—*pay up.*

GOING—GONE—CLEAN GONE.—Mr. WRIGHT GREGORY, of Sampson county, informs us that *that* big Colewort, of which we sometime since gave the dimensions, was, on Christmas eve, carried off "root and branch," by some of the mirth-loving daughters of old Sampson.

N. B.—A bachelor friend of ours says he would be content to be a Colewort, or anything else, if some of the Sampson girls would only take pity on him, and carry him off too. This renowned "vegetable" was nine feet high from the branching out of the roots to the topmost blade; or, as a sailor would say, "from stem to stern." Following the orthography suggested by our friend of the *Carolinian*, we would say that this was essentially "sum colluds."

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A Railroad meeting was held at Salisbury, Rowan county, on the 5th inst. The meeting was addressed by Hon. CALVIN GRAVES, Ex-Governor MOREHEAD, and other gentlemen, and at its conclusion, *four* additional shares of the hundred were made up and subscribed. The number of shares in Rowan now amounts to fifteen. Mr. GILMER, of Guilford, said that Guilford would increase her's to sixteen. In Davidson, we understand that four additional shares of the hundred were taken at the County Convention in Lexington. Four or five of the shares have been subscribed in Cabarrus county.

The Election of Clerk.

It will be seen by a reference to the Congressional proceedings of the 11th instant, that Mr. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, was, on the 20th ballot, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives, having obtained a majority of all the votes cast. Mr. CAMPBELL is a Whig, and was the Clerk of the last session. In the present instance he received the votes of eight Southern Democrats, by which means he was elected over the Democratic nominee, Mr. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania. While we are pleased that a Clerk has been chosen, and an end thus put to a contest of which we have no doubt the country is heartily sick, we cannot but regret the manner in which it has been effected. Unfortunately every movement since the meeting of Congress has tended to widen the breach between the different sections of the Union, and the possibility of any harmonious action between the Northern and Southern portions of either party, has daily become less and less, but we know of no movement more calculated to sow the seed of dissensions and distrust than this election of Clerk. Mr. FORNEY, the caucus nominee of the Democratic party, is a gentleman of high character and talents, and as an editor, one of the most prominent, able and consistent advocates of Southern rights to be found either North or South. It is to such men and to the influence wielded by such men in the Northern States, that we must look for a peaceable solution of the great question which now agitates the country, if, indeed, such a solution can be looked for at all, and we repeat, we cannot but regret the rejection of such a man, by Southern men of his own party, whose votes elected a Whig over his head. The office, itself, is a matter of no sort of consequence, in a party point of view—in fact, we would just as soon that a Whig should have it as a Democrat—but in the present case, the desertion by Southern men of a party candidate from the North, against whose principles they have made no objection, and the election, by their votes, of a political opponent, simply because he is a Southern man, savors too much of the application of a sectional test, and of a wish to organize a strictly sectional party. Unquestionably, the Democratic members who voted for CAMPBELL thought they were doing right, but we humbly conceive that it would have been in better taste to have informed the friends of Mr. FORNEY of their intention, so that that gentleman could have been withdrawn. A reference to the detailed vote will show that the following Democrats voted for Mr. CAMPBELL: Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina; Mr. ORR, Mr. WALLACE, Mr. COLCOCK, Mr. MCQUEEN, and Mr. WOODWARD, of South Carolina; Mr. EWING, of Tennessee; and Mr. HUBBARD, of Alabama.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—We would call the attention of the proprietors of the *Union* to the fact that, although we are *regular subscribers* to their daily paper, it comes to us more irregularly than any paper upon our exchange list. Sometimes we get as many as three papers in a bundle, sometimes we get none at all. We wish they would see to this, as, under the present arrangement we might as well not have it at all. The other Washington papers come regularly, why not the *Union?*

QUICK RUN.—The Savannah *Republican* says, that the Steamship *Philadelphia* recently made a trip between Havana and that port in 48 hours. The distance is 650 miles, being an average of between 13 and 14 miles per hour.

☞By the late Foreign news, we learn that GEO. WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, a son of Gen. LA FAYETTE, who accompanied his father on his last visit to the United States, died on the 1st of December last, universally regretted.

WHITE POPULATION OF VIRGINIA.—The report of the Auditor of Virginia, states the number of white taxable inhabitants at 201,757; an increase since 1840 of 32,032. The Richmond Times considers this a basis for a white population of 887,717; an increase since 1840 of 146,749.

STOLEN.—We learn from the *Carolinian* that the store of Mr. CHARLES MCMILLAN, of Fayetteville, was entered on the night of Thursday week, through the second story window, by a ladder. About $50 worth of cloths taken. No traces of the rogue.

A VOYAGE.—A New iron steamer called the *Hancock*, arrived last week at Savannah, Georgia, from Pittsburg, Pa., where she had been built for a company of gentlemen of Hancock Co., Ga., from which she derives her name. A glance at the map will show that the *Hancock* traversed over 15 degress of latitude before she doubled Cape Florida, and nearly all within the United States. She is intended to run on the Savannah River.

The Appointment of the Committees.

Considerable objection has been made by the federal press to Mr. Speaker CONS, because he has appointed a majority of Democrats upon the most important standing Committees of the House. It is contended that, as Mr. COBB was elected under the plurality rule, which was the result of a compromise, he was bound to act as a compromise Speaker; but it should be remembered, that to that compromise Mr. COBB was no partner, having in caucus opposed all compromises; and besides, when the plurality rule was agreed upon, it was considered more favorable to the Whigs than to the Democrats, the latter having, for several days before, been far more split up than their opponents, who were anxious for the adoption of this rule. The fortune of war gave the position of Speaker to Mr. COBB, and he has used its power as every one knew he would, with courtesy and fairness to his opponents, but with due fidelity to his party. It is useless, not to say ridiculous, for a press which defends a "no-party" President in the most ruthless proscription, and most ultra federal policy, to whimper about a Democrat discharging what he considers his duty in the way which he deems right; and, indeed, in the way in which every man of sense expected he would act. Speaking of impartiality, how, we might ask, did Mr. WINTHROP constitute the Committees of the last Congress? Out and out Federal, Proviso, and anti-Democratic.

Affecting Incident.

The present State Senate of Pennsylvania, like many other legislative bodies, this year, is tied; and upon its meeting, much doubt was felt in regard to the election of officers. One day while this subject was pending, a venerable old man, Capt. WM. P. BRADY, Whig, the old messenger, came into the Senate Chamber with a log of wood, which he commenced placing in the stove. At this moment General PACKER, dem., of Lycoming, started to his feet as if moved by a galvanic battery, and addressed the Speaker in an appeal on behalf of Captain BRADY. "Sir," said Mr. PACKER, "Capt. BRADY has seen better days—he is a nephew of Gen. HUGH BRADY, of the United States Army. He was a gallant soldier of the war of 1812, and participated in some of the severest conflicts that occurred on the Northwestern frontier. He was wounded in the memorable action of the 10th of September, 1813, on Lake Erie; and here, sir, (holding up a large silver medal,) is the medal presented to him by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for his bravery on that occasion. He now asks but to make your fires, and minister to your comfort, and can you refuse him." The effect of this appeal was electric—the sympathetic chord in every Senator's bosom was touched. Captain BRADY was retained, and every man felt that at least one act of justice and kindness had been done on that day.

Such conduct should rebuke the proscription of old soldiers, which has been so ruthlessly carried out by this federal administration in the same State.

WILMINGTON.—The public spirit of the citizens of our sister town is really amazing: it seems to have no limit when any scheme is presented which is regarded as essential to the prosperity or honor of the place. And the resources of the community appear to be as abundant as the spirit with which they are employed is liberal. Some twelve or fourteen years ago, when her population was but three or four thousand, she undertook to make a railroad 161 miles long—the longest then in the world—and a steamboat line of equal length. For this purpose she subscribed more than half a million of dollars, we believe. This accomplished, with almost a total loss of the half million, so far as the stock was concerned, however profitable in other respects, one might have expected a pause at least, if not a total cessation, in the march of improvement. And so it would have been with almost any other people. But soon the Manchester Road was projected, and Wilmington subscribed one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to it. Then came the Deep River Navigation, and she gave thirty or forty thousand dollars, we believe, to that. Next, the Central Railroad, and she subscribed about fifty thousand. And finally, it being found necessary to raise an additional sum for the Manchester Road, she held a meeting on the 5th, at which Fifty Thousand more, making $230,000 in all, were subscribed to that work. Thus this community, even now not containing more than 8 or 9,000 inhabitants, of whom probably not more than two-thirds are white, has contributed to public works Eight or Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars—nearly as much as is required from the whole State to secure the Central Railroad! And with all this prodigious expenditure, who hears of any pressure, any bankruptcy, any interruption to her onward career of prosperity? Truly, "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

It is with pleasure that we make the above extract from an article in the last Observer, because while it tells the simple truth, it does it in the proper spirit. A steady cultivation of such feelings between this community and that of Fayetteville, would be productive of advantage to both, and we can see no earthly reason to prevent it. Let each give to the other credit where credit is due. No man ever yet added an iota to his own prosperity by disparaging his neighbours, and the same rule holds good in the case of communities. The Observer adds at the conclusion of this article, the fact that the $100,000 have been made up.

A Convict Mayor of Pittsburg.

At the recent municipal election in Pittsburg, Pa., JOSEPH BARKER was chosen Mayor of that city. At the time of his election, BARKER was a prisoner, having been convicted of disorderly conduct in the streets, and sentenced to six months imprisonment. His offence consisted in the use of indecent and inflamatory language against the members of the Catholic Church. A portion of the community espoused his cause, in maintenance, as they alleged, of the freedom of speech, or in revenge of what they, perhaps, considered persecution against BARKER. The Whigs, in a great measure, deserted their own candidate and went for him. The more reflecting portion of the community have some misgivings of the consequences of this affair, in the endorsement it may seem to give to disorder. BARKER has been pardoned by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

We learn that the pardon not having arrived on the day upon which the charter requires the new Mayor to be inaugurated, he was taken from the jail in custody of the Sheriff, and conveyed into the Council Chamber, where he was sworn in, and carried back to jail.

A NEW KINGDOM ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, the capital of the Empire of Brazil, states that the Prince and Princess DE JOINVILLE are expected to arrive there very soon. It is rumored that Pernambuco and the surrounding Brazilian provinces are to be erected into a new kingdom, of which the Prince and Princess are to be crowned King and Queen. It will be remembered that DE JOINVILLE is the youngest son of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, who, some years since, married the sister of the Emperor of Brazil. A grand outbreak is expected, which may have the effect of blotting the Empire entirely out of existence.

"ONCE MORE UNTO THE BREACH."—The idea seems to be gaining ground that an effort will be made to bring HENRY CLAY again forward as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852. He may, possibly, be the Whig candidate. Already pictures of the veteran statesman have been published, with the significant motto, "HENRY CLAY and no Convention in 1852."

MARYLAND UNITED STATES SENATOR.—Ex-Governor PRATT, of Maryland, has been chosen United States Senator for the unexpired term of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and also for the six succeeding years. Gov. PRATT is, of course, a Whig, as was his predecessor.

TERRIBLE MURDER IN NEW JERSEY.—JOHN S. VAN WINKLE and his wife, an aged and respectable couple, residing near Patterson, New Jersey, were brutally murdered on the night of the 8th inst., by a man named JOHN JOHNSON. JOHNSON, it would appear, entered by means of a ladder into an upper window, and then descended to the sleeping apartment, where he first attacked Mrs. VAN WINKLE, and then Mr. VAN WINKLE. The old lady was killed outright with an axe; her husband is still living, but so much mangled that he cannot survive; his bowels having been cut open with a knife. The motive for the murder is supposed to have been money, as Mr. VAN WINKLE was very wealthy.

THE WHALING BUSINESS FALLING OFF.—The majority of the whalers in the Pacific Ocean have turned gold hunters, and the vessels have gone to San Francisco, with passengers, to hunt gold instead of whales. Both whale and spermaceti oil is getting scarce, and must eventually advance very much in price.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.—The following eloquent passage occurs in Gen. CASS's speech upon the suspension of diplomatic relations with Austria:

"Public opinion, embodied by the press, in the daily journals it pours forth, is borne through the civilized world, pronouncing the judgment of the present day, and anticipating that of posterity. There is none so high as to be beyond its censure—none so low as not to be encouraged by its approbation. The frontiers of a country may be armed at its approach, but it will pass them. It may be checked, but it cannot be stopped. *It is stronger than the bayonet, more vigilant than the suspicion of despotism.*"

HAVANA.—Dates from Havana through the Charleston papers have been received to the 10th inst. Molasses was accumulating at the outports, and it is likely will soon decline to 1¼ a 1½ rials. A crop of fair Muscovado Sugars has been bought at 5¼ cents.

The Steamship *Cherokee*, arrived at New York on the 12th inst., from Chagres, with 244 passengers. She brought $320,000 in gold on freight, and about the same amount in the hands of passengers. She has also brought the mails as far as due. At the latest dates the prices of all kinds of merchandise were improving.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gov. BRIGGS, and Lieut. Gov. READ, have been re-elected to their several posts by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

LAZINESS.—There is said to be a man out West who is too lazy to shut his eyes. When he goes to sleep they remain wide open.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—The cars did not arrive on Tuesday, having met with an obstruction above Goldsboro,' in the shape of a tree which had fallen across the road, on Monday night. The Locomotive was much injured but no person hurt.—*Com. of yesterday.*

Foreign News—Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 13th instant. She sailed from Liverpool on the 29th December, and brings news up to the day of departure:

Cotton has advanced ¼d per lb. since last advices.

Fair Upland is quoted at 6⅞d, Mobile at 6¼d, and Orleans at 6¾d, with an upward tendency.

Wheat has advanced 2d per 70 lbs.

Fine brands of American Flour are quoted at 25s, and ordinary at 23s 6d. White Corn 29 a 30s, yellow 28 a 29s.

The corn market, with a moderate tone, has somewhat improved.

In the money market there is much competition for first rate paper, and money continues abundant.

American Securities are firm and in good demand. In the price of Funds little or no variation has taken place.

Money continues plenty. Consols closed on the 27th Dec. at 96¼, three per cents 96⅛, and the three and a quarter per cents 97⅞ a 99⅛.

Freights were firm, but the change about to take place in the Navigation Laws, had prevented merchants operating so freely as they otherwise would, till after the 1st of January, when it was expected some large speculations would have been entered into.

It is worthy of notice that the repeal of the Navigation Laws has rather improved than injured the home ship-building trade. All the yards were full of orders, and it is said several would, of necessity, be sent to America.

The bullion in the Bank of England is stated to amount to £17,000,000.

Accounts from Vienna and Berlin, of the 22d ult., state that a rebellion of a formidable character had broken out in Servia. The Sclavonian military boundaries are up in arms against the Austrian government.

The Sclavonian and Servian regiments have revolted, and erected a cordon on the Turkish frontier, so that their rear is fully rescued from the troops in the rear in Turkey.

They are assured beforehand of all support—a circumstance which will complicate the relations already sufficiently complicated between Austria and the Porte. The boundary regiments which have revolted are among the bravest and hardiest soldiers in the Austrian service.

The chief movement is in the Servian territory.—Peterwarden and Weteck military districts are exasperated at being excluded from the Woodschaft.

England.

The political news from England possesses very little general interest.

Parliament is to assemble on the 3d February.

The subject of the annexation of Canada to the United States is producing some talk. The Morning Advertiser says:—"Canada has under consideration the question of severance between the mother country and the Canadian provinces. The conclusion is that England would be no actual loser were the threats carried into execution, but an actual gainer. The maintenance of that part of our Colonial possessions costs nearly three hundred thousand pounds annually."

Col. James Watson Webb, Minister to Austria, has arrived at Liverpool in the ship Yorkshire, en route for Vienna, to assume his diplomatic duties at the Austrian Court.

India.

The accounts from India are of the most cheering character. Large orders have arrived for the manufacturing districts, which leads to the hope that the new year will commence with highly improved prospects. Almost every loom in Lankeshire is now busily employed.

China.

An English ship of war, stationed at Canton, recently destroyed four hundred pirates, thirty-two armed junks, and captured three hundred men.

Russia.

An extensive conspiracy is forming at Moscow. It has been discovered that the object is to depose the dynasty of Romanoff, Caup de Moin. A demonstration was to have been made against the Czar on New Year's day. The conspirators are said to be all of the higher order and nobility, and of the Russian National party. It is the intention of Russia to concentrate all her forces on the Turkish frontier, to be able at once to take advantage of events which may arise. Austria is to garrison Poland.

France.

But little news from this republic. The French Capital Journal du Havre states, on the authority of a private letter from the United States, that the Cabinet at Washington has just admitted the justice of the demand for indemnity made by M. Poussin, which was the origin of the dispute with Mr. Clayton.

Austria and Hungary.

The mutiny, it seems, broke out in one of the Austrian regiments stationed at Comorn. Several superior officers were killed by the exasperated populace. The financial deficit of Austria is said to be about forty thousand francs per diem.

Rome.

The Pope, it is said, will not return to Rome until after the projected loan shall have been completed.

TORNADO.—We learn from the officers of the steamboat Bell Key, which arrived here last evening, that on Monday morning, the 7th inst., a destructive tornado passed over a portion of country in the neighborhood of Natchez. Its effects were severely felt on the plantation of Mr. McCully, three miles back of that city. His dwelling house, gin house, negro cabins and out houses, were levelled with the ground, and Mr. MCCULLY himself was instantly killed. A negro woman, the property of that gentleman, was besides severely injured.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1850.

SENATE.

Mr. Seward of New York, presented the petition of Conrad W. Faber and Leopold Bierwith, asking to be discharged from certain indemnity bonds given the United States on account of the steamship "United States," constructed for the German Central power or Empire. The bonds were given to prevent a violation of the neutrality of the vessel in the contest then pending with Denmark. That contest is now closed, and the petitioners who were the agents of the German Empire beg to be released. Mr. Seward also presented papers relating to the establishment of a Branch Mint at New York.

Petitions relating to the Panama Railroad, to French spoilation prior to 1800, and to the suspension of relations with Austria, were laid before the Senate. The subject of French spoliation was referred to a select committee of five. Several private papers were withdrawn from file and referred to the appropriate committees. On leave, bills were introduced, by Mr. Butler, for regulating the fees and costs of officers in the United States District and Circuit Courts; by Mr. Seward, to prevent farming out of offices; and by Mr. Downs, to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Seward, for granting donations of public lands, free of all charges, to Hungarian emigrants who have arrived or may hereafter arrive. Laid over.

Mr. King submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a fortification on Dauphin Island, in the bay of Mobile.

Which was adopted after considerable discussion.

The Senate then went into an election for Chaplain. After several ballotings, Mr. Butler was chosen Chaplain, by the casting vote of the Speaker, the Senate being equally divided between him and Mr. Slicer, the late Chaplain.

After the election of Chaplain, the Senate took up the order of the day, Gen. Cass's resolution in regard to Austria, and in a short time went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied in ineffectual efforts to elect a Clerk. Mr. Campbell was withdrawn by the Whigs, and Mr. Foote, of Vermont, substituted. Mr. Forney still stood highest, having received 103 votes on the last ballot, while Foote received 98.

Several petitions and memorials were introduced, of no public interest. We find the following presented by Mr. Ashe: The memorial of E. D. Vail and sixteen others, in favor of a bankrupt law. Also, the memorial of Henry Savage and others, in favor of the passage of the law indemnifying sufferers by French spoliations. Also, the memorial of Patrick Murphy and others, of the county of Sampson, N. C., in favor of the passage of a bankrupt law.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, containing estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year.

Mr. Clay presented a petition from Mr. Seely, of New York, in regard to the Jewels of the Prince of Orange, which were lost some twenty years since from the Palace in Brussels. They were mostly the Crown jewels of the Kingdom of Belgium, and valued at a million of dollars. Suspicion having attached to the Prince himself, he was the more anxious for the recovery and the detection of the thief, and a very large reward was offered. They were finally traced to the United States, and Mr. Suly was applied to to assist in the pursuit, which he did; and after having spent three years' time in the matter, succeeded in restoring most of the property, and finding out the thief. Upon applying to the Government of Holland, it refused to make him any adequate compensation for his time and labor, he having given up his practice during the three years mentioned. The object of the petition is to bring the matter before the Congress of the United States. It is believed that some of the debt of the U. S. is due to the Government of Holland, and it is contended that, in making appropriations for the payment of the interest thereon, Congress should see that justice is done to our citizens. Referred to the committee on Finance.

Several papers were, upon motion, withdrawn from file and referred to committees; after which, the Senate took up the unfinished business, being the question on the reception of certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, presented on Tuesday by Mr. Upham. Upon these resolutions, a long and animated debate took place. The resolutions are of the most ultra abolition character, and produced speeches from Mr. Chase, the free-soil Senator from Ohio, Mr. Butler, of S. Carolina, and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi. Unfortunately the slavery question has become too common a topic for its discussion to present much novelty. There was one thing, however, in Mr. Butler's speech, which presented Northern interference in a very unfavorable light. Mr. Butler stated the fact, that when John Randolph, of Virginia, emancipated his negroes, and bought them a tract of land in Ohio, for nine thousand dollars, they were driven off by a mob, and were not allowed to settle upon it, but had the same negroes run away from their master, they would have been received with open arms.

After the reception of the reports of committees, and a short time spent in executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Almost the only business done in the House, was the voting for Clerk. On behalf of the Whigs, Mr. Foot was withdrawn, and Mr. Campbell re-nominated. Several votes were taken without effecting an election.

Notice was given for leave to introduce several bills,—one by Mr. Ashe, to facilitate the recovery of fugitive slaves. The others were mostly of a private or local character.

Petitions were received and referred, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 11.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPERSENTATIVES.

The House proceeded with the election for Clerk; and on the twentieth ballot, Mr. Campbell, Whig, of Tennessee, received the requisite number, and was declared to be elected. The vote stood as follows:

For Mr. T. J. CAMPBELL—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, C. Butler, T. B. Butler, Cabell, J. P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Colcock, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Crowell, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, A. Evans, N. Evans, Ewing, Fowler, Freedley, Gentry, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Hilliard, Houston, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, James L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Marshall, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, McLean, McQueen, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Morton, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Orr, Otis, Outlaw, Owen, Phœnix, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Ross, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Sheppard, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanly, Stephens, Stevens, Taylor, J. B. Thompson, Thurman, Toombs, Underhill, Venable, Vinton, Wallace, Watkins, White, Williams, Wilson, Winthrop, and Woodward.

For Mr. J. W. FORNEY—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, William J. Brown, Buel, Burt, Cable, George Alfred Caldwell, Carter, Cleveland, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Doty, Dunham, Edmundson, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Haralson, I. G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland, Holliday, Holmes, Inge, A. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Horace Mann, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McLanahan, McLane, McMullen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Morris, Morse, Olds, Parker, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Frederick P Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Sweetser, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson, Walden, Waldo, Wellborn, Whittlesey, Wood, and Young.

For Mr. S. FOOT—Messrs. Allen and Booth.

For. Mr. B. B. FRENCH—Messrs. Bingham, Durkee, Harlan, Julian, Preston King, Root, Tuck, and Wilmot.

For Mr. P. B. PRINDLE—Mr. Giddings.

It will be seen, by a reference to the detailed vote, that Mr. Campbell received eight Democratic votes.

After taking one vote for Sergeant-at-Arms, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, January 12.

Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, after some discussion upon the subject of the public printing, during which it was proposed that fewer numbers of public documents should be printed, and those printed be bound in a substantial manner, proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, but adjourned without effecting a choice.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.

SENATE.

The first business was the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Finance, suspending the operation of the act limiting the expenses of collecting the revenue for a limited time. At the last session, a law was passed limiting the amount to be paid for the collection of revenue to the sum of $1,600,000. This sum falls short of the amount of the previous year $700,000; and it is contended that it is inadequate for the purpose, and that the law passed without due consideration. The resolution contemplates a suspension of the operation of the law until its details shall have been maturely considered by the Committee on Finance. The resolution being amended by Mr. Dickinson, so as to provide that during the suspension of the law, the expenses of collecting the revenue should not exceed those of 1848, was passed by the casting vote of the Vice President.

Mr. Douglass called up the resolution of Mr. Clemens of Alabama, in relation to California. The resolution was taken up, but passed over for the present. Mr. Douglass offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of retroceding all that portion of the District of Columbia not included in the City of Washington, and of giving to the corporation of that City a charter, having powers similar to those possessed by regularly organized Territories of the U. States. The object of the resolution is to take the question of slavery in the District out of the arena of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House suspended the order for the election of officers for the purpose of taking up the report of the Committee on rules. After considerable discussion, the subject was postponed until Monday week, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Foote gave notice that on Monday he would call up his resolutions concerning the Territories.

Mr. Bradbury's resolutions calling on the President for a statement of the charges against all office-holders removed by him, were taken up.

Mr. Mangum moved that they be laid on the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 29 nays to 22 yeas. So the resolutions were *not* laid on the table.

Mr. Bradbury wondered that the resolutions should be opposed. The information sought for was necessary to a proper discharge of the duties of the Senate, and, considering the pledges Gen. Taylor had made, was due to the character of those removed.

The resolutions were passed over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTAVIVES.

The House succeeded in electing a Sergeant-at-arms, upon the eighth ballot, Mr. Glossbenner, democrat, having received a majority of all the votes cast.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The friends of Father MATHEW, thinking that he has been undeservedly exposed to obloquy, by the rumors of a private letter to Judge LUMPKIN, of Georgia, have prevailed on him to allow them to have published the letter below. They regret that they cannot put the public in possession, also, of the private letter referred to; but, as no copy of that communication was preserved by the writer, they will have to rely on Judge LUMPKIN for a copy, which no doubt on this intimation he will concede to the public. It is to be added that it was the desire of the Rev. gentleman's friends to wait for Judge LUMPKIN's answer to his letter, (copied below,) but as it is understood that he is on a tour of duty, making it uncertain when letters may reach him, or answers be received, it was thought best to counteract the injurious effects of delay, by giving publicity to the letter copied below also. The rest of the correspondence, except the private letter, is, we believe, already in print. And we hope that so much justice will be done to a really good man, and a person distinguished for his disinterested benevolence, as to acquit him absolutely of all intention or officious interference with our institutions, or any other but the praiseworthy objects of his visit to this country. C.

Copy of a letter of the Rev. Theobald Mathew, to Judge Lumpkin, of Georgia:

RICHMOND, Va., 22d Dec., 1849.

HON'D and DEAR SIR: When you condescended to address me an invitation to pay the illustrious body over which you, with so much dignity preside, a visit for the promotion of the sacred cause of Temperance, I was not aware of the high rank as a Judge, with which your country has honored you, otherwise I should not have marked my letter private; but have left it to your own prudence, to have acted as seemed to you most conducive to the good of that glorious cause, equally dear to us both. The second letter which you kindly forwarded I have never seen, as on its reaching Boston I was confined at New-York, by a severe illness, and my physician, Dr. FRAZER, and my Secretary, deemed it advisable not to speak to me on such an exciting subject.

I now, honored sir, presume to intrude a letter on your well occupied time, in consequence of an insinuation thrown out, that I had uncourteously declined to reply to your letter, requiring an explanation of my opinions on an all important question. Whatever errors I may have perpetrated, intentional disrespect to any correspondent, however humble his rank, is not amongst them, much less to a personage vested with the high dignity of Judge. I find with regret, that my singlemindedness in the advocacy of the, to me, all-absorbing cause of Temperance, is not, in this great country, well understood. In my own beloved country, though groaning under the weight of the heaviest burthen of misery that ever a nation bore, I endured every species of calumny, rather than risk the infliction of the highest injury on the Temperance cause, by advocating the repeal of the Union between England and Ireland. In refering your Honor to the conversation I held with Mr. GARRISON in the "Adams House," Boston, I vainly thought my solemn declaration of being firmly resolved not to interfere, in any, the slightest degree, with the institutions of this mighty Republic, would have been amply sufficient to calm the anxieties of even the most sensitive American. I now, dear and honored Judge, renew this declaration, and I most respectfully urge that no man, who enjoys himself freedom in this emphatically free country, can require more from one, who has meekly come amongst you to advocate the high and holy cause of Temperance, bearing in his hand the pure and spotless white banner, with the Divine motto inscribed, "Glory to God on high, peace on earth to Men." In the anxious hope that this candid explanation will remove the suspicion of intentional disrespect, in making my reply private, and my not having answered your second favor, I have the honor to be, dear judge,

Your Brother in Temperance,
and devoted Friend,
THEOBALD MATHEW.

Hon. Judge LUMPKINS, Athens, Geo.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Arrival of the Steamer Falcon—The Latest from California.

The U. S. mail steamship Falcon, Lieut. H. J. Hartstene, U. S. Navy, commanding, arrived at this port at 12 o'clock last night.

The Falcon brings 115 passengers; quite a quantity of gold dust, chiefly belonging to passengers, and the mails from California up to 1st December, from Panama 30th December, and Chagres 1st January.

Among the passengers in the Falcon are the Hon. Vanbrugh Livingston, U. S. ex-Minister to Ecuador, and family; Vanbrugh Livingston, Jr., bearer of dispatches; and T. F. Wilkins, a celebrated artist.—Mr. W. has taken sketches of the route from the Mississippi river to California, known as the South Pass, (Fremont's road)—California Gold Mines, and Life in California. He soon intends to bring the sketches before the public, in the shape of a magnificent panorama.

The ships Norman, Charleston, Kingston, and Corbiere, are advertised to sail soon from Panama.

The U. S. storeship Southampton, Lieut. Handy, commanding, anchored off Panama on the 28th December. Officers and crew all well.

Dr. Cullen informs the editors of the Panama Echo that he left Panama on the 26th ultimo, for the province of Darien, in the portions of which inhabited by the aboriginal tribes he intends to make extensive explorations, and where he expects to be successful in the discovery of rich mining regions.—Judge Shattuck, of Mississippi, accompanies the doctor.

The steamship Unicorn, Capt. Porter, arrived at Panama on the 29th ult., from San Francisco, which port she left on the 1st December. She brought 160 passengers, and a large freight in gold dust, at least $700,000.

THE ELECTION.—The full returns of the election had not been received at San Francisco up to the 1st December, nothing having been heard from the four lower districts—San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angelos, and San Diego. It was believed that those districts would not vary the result given below:

For Governor.

Peter H. Burnett	5908	J. W. Geary	1480
Wm. S. Sherwood	2429	W. M. Steuart	549
John A. Sutter	2183		

For Lieutenant Governor.

John McDougal	6671	F. J. Lippitt	894
R. Roman	2283	A. M. Winn	831
John B. Frisbie	1301	De la Guerra	129

For Congress.

Geo. W. Wright	4715	E. J. C. Kewen	1726
Edward Gilbert	4323	W. M. Shepard	1685
Rodman M. Price	3485	W. E. Shannon	1299
L. Dent	1917	Pet Halsted	1257
P. A. Morse	1910		

The Constitution.

For Constitution	9938	Blanks	1240
Against do	750		

Latest from the Placer.

From the Alta Californian, Dec. 1.

The early severity of the winter has, without doubt defeated the plans of many of the miners, and may prove disastrous if followed up by another visitation of inclement weather, before those who are unprovided with winter supplies can avail themselves of favoring skies and get out of the mountains. About one-fifth of the present population, shut in by the siege so resolutely attempted on the part of the elements, entertain not a thought of wintering in the mines, and are of course destitute, and dependent upon the scanty stores of the mountain trading posts. The scarcity of provisions at these depots is becoming general, it is well known. A few weeks continuance of pleasant weather will open the roads to all parts of the mines, however.

The latest intelligence at this time in our possession from various places in the mountains where gold washing is continued, is highly favorable. The setting in of the rainy season has been the signal for the abandonment of digging in most parts, and the miners have employed the intervening pleasant hours between the rains in preparing winter quarters.—These consist of a rude log house, or canvas tent, protected by embankment about the sides, and sheltered from the fury of the storm by boughs of trees.

The heights of the Sierra Nevada are covered with snow, and this has been the unwelcome form of the winter visitant in the more elevated "diggings," accompanied by cold weather. The mountain streams are but imperceptibly swollen as yet, although the Sacramento has risen many feet, at its juncture with the American river, since the commencement of the rains. From Feather river the golden news is highly encouraging. A bar of the South Fork, situated nine miles above Bidwell's Bar, (the original discovery of gold on this fork was here) has been worked during the last month with immense success. The character of the gold is coarser than that of the lower washings, and up to the time of the rains, was abundant. The Yuba, and Bear Creek washings are said to have yielded well during the low stage of the water antecedent to the rains.

The Georgetown diggings are perhaps the most famous at the present time in the Sacramento Placer. These are situated about twelve miles distant, in a northeasterly direction from Columa, on the South Fork of the American river. Pieces of gold weighing from one pennyweight to ten and twelve pounds, have been discovered in this vicinity. The average for day laborers is said to be not less than three ounces, while instances of bagging eight and ten ounces per diem are by no means rare.

Owing to the earlier advent of the winter rains and more inclement weather than was anticipated, provisions have become scarce in the mining district, the wretched condition of the roads preventing supplies from reaching the mountains seasonably. Many persons are returning from the washings in consequence of this fact. Flour is selling on Feather River at $1 75 per pound, and at "the Mill," (Columa) for $1 25. All breadstuffs are proportionately high.

SUPREME JUDGE.—Kimball H. Dimmick, esq. of

Rocks of Lake Superior.

BY LEWIS CASS.

Upon the southern coast of Lake Superior, about 50 miles from the falls of St. Mary, are the immense precipitous cliffs, called by the voyager LE TOTTRAIL, the Pictured Rocks. This name has been given them in consequence of the different appearances which they present to the traveller, as he passes their base in his canoe. It requires little aid from the imagination to discern in them the castellated tower and lofty dome, and every sublime, grotesque, or fantastic shape which the genius of architecture ever invented. These cliffs are an unbroken mass of rocks rising to the elevation of 300 feet above the level of the lake, and stretching along the coast for 15 miles.

The voyagers never pass the coast except in the most profound calm; and the Indians before they make the attempt, offer their accustomed oblation, to propitiate the favor of their Monitas. The eye instinctively searches along the eternal rampart, for a single place of security: but the search is in vain.—With an impassable barrier of rock on one side, and an interminable expanse of water on the other, a sudden storm upon the lake would as inevitably assure destruction of the passenger, in his frail canoe, as if he were on the brink of the cataract of Niagara.

The rock itself is a sand stone, which is disintegrated by the continual action of the water with comparative facility. There are no broken masses upon which the eye can rest and find relief. The lake is so deep, that the masses, as they are torn from the precipice, are concealed beneath the waters until it is reduced to sand. The action of the waves has removed every projecting point.

When we passed this immense fabric of nature, the wind was still; the Lake was calm. But even the slightest motion of the waves, which in the most profound calm agitates these internal seas, swept thro' the deep caverns with the noise of distant thunder, and died away upon the ear, as it rolled forward in the dark recesses inaccessible to human observation.

No sound more melancholy or more awful ever vibrated upon human nerves. It has left an impression which neither time nor distance can ever efface.

Resting in a frail bark canoe, upon the limpid waters of the lake, we seemed almost suspended in the air, so pelluciid is the element upon which we floated. In gazing upon the towering battlements which impended over us, and from which the smallest fragments would have destroyed us, we felt, and felt intensely, our own insignificance. No situation can be imagined more appalling to the courage, or more humbling to the pride of man. We appeared like a small speck upon the broad face of creation.

Our whole party, Indians, voyagers, soldiers, officers and servants, contemplated in mute astonishment the awful display of creative power, at whose base we hung; and no sound broke upon the ear to interrupt the ceaseless roaring of the waters. No cathedral, no temple built with human hand, no pomp of worship, could ever impress the spectator with such humility, and so strong a conviction of the immense distance between him and the Almighty Architect.

The London Times.

There is no other newspaper in the world which wields so great an influence as the London Times. It has placed itself at the head of the press in Europe, and speaks with a degree of authority which kings might envy. The individuals concerned in its management are nothing—the paper itself is everything. In its columns public questions are continually discussed with masterly ability. It may easily be conjectured, that no one mind could originate, prepare, and utter, from day to day, the erudite, far-reaching disquisitions which tell so powerfully upon the opinion of the world; but that is a matter of no consequence. The Times speaks, and its word is potential. It is a gigantic impersonality—a disembodied oracle, whose voice penetrates every corner of the civilized world, and moulds the thoughts of a large portion of the human family. Those who are familiar with the way in which machinery is made to operate, know that many pens are regularly employed upon that sheet. Yet nothing is more evident than the fact, that all its articles, from whatever source they come, bear a single impress. The Times utters one language. It scorns to tell the public that it disapproves of what itself has said. It never strangles its own offspring. The absence of a "responsible," or indiscretion of an "assistant," is never proclaimed as the excuse for an acknowledged blunder. Such a practice would soon bring even that great journal into contempt.

Yet the Times has a "responsible editor," one who, while he scarcely ever writes any thing himself, carefully supervises, alters and corrects every editorial, and gives a consistent character to all the utterances of the paper. He never informs the public that nobody writes for his journal except himself, well knowing that nothing else he could say would injure it so much. Several men of learning, talent and experience are engaged upon a liberal stipend to write regularly for its columns. They furnish articles upon such subjects as may be suggested by their principal, or by their own judgment. They are all carefully read, examined, and usually altered and corrected by the editor. No writer can have any assurance that his production will appear in the shape given it by himself; and none is ever at liberty to claim in any way the authorship of his own articles. It is thus, by making the paper great, and those who conduct it nothing, that the Times has come to be the most considerable journal in existence. It well knows that the public care less than nothing about the individuals who sit at its desks. All its readers want is an able, intelligent, and comprehensive daily paper, and that it is careful to furnish. The machinery behind the curtain it has the sense and taste to conceal.

Rochester American.

Havana, from the Harbor.

Mr. FOOTE, in one of his interesting letters to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, thus gives his impression of Havana and its vicinity, as seen from the deck of the steamship Dee, (on which he was a passenger,) lying at the quarantine ground:

"The city looked very gay, nearly all the houses being painted white, light blue, pale green, yellow, or red—the blue and yellow predominating—with flat roofs, balconies and jalousies to the windows. The streets—such as we could see, in running past the town—are excessively narrow, many not more than ten feet wide, and crowded with people. The country immediately adjacent to Havana is not remarkably beautiful, but it is interesting to a visitor from the North on account of the tropical character of the vegetation, so unlike what he has been accustomed to see at home. The hills rise in gently-rounded eminences, dotted with groves of cocoa trees, or covered with plantations of the dark green coffee shrubs, or the pale, delicate green of the young sugar cane. Many of these hills command very pleasant views, but few, however, have been built upon.

"The Spaniards do not seem to share in the English and American love of rural scenery. Towards the west, with the aid of the ship's glass, I saw several villas of fantastic architecture, partially shaded by trees and shrubs; but they were so few as to render the general barrenness of the landscape more remarkable. The renowned Moro Castle is built upon an enormous mass of rock, that rises abruptly from the water, and constitutes the east side of the entrance to the harbor. The castle is a large pile, looks strong, and mounts many cannon, commanding the entrance to the harbor, and, not less important, perhaps, the eastern part of the city. The high ridge of land running eastward from the castle is covered with extensive military works, of comparatively recent date, and constructed, as I am informed, by high authority, with much skill.

"The castle, imposing as it is in external appearance, is not regarded by military men as very formidable. The game played by the combined fleet, a few years ago, at St. Jean d'Acre, or an imitation of the reduction of San Juan d'Ulloa, by the investment of Vera Cruz, would very soon silence the guns of the Moro. The strongest defence of Havana is Fort Principe, on the height just without the town, on the west. This fort is said to be admirably constructed, and in a state of efficiency. In connection with the Moro, it commands the town, as well as the approaches to it. Besides these two, there is another, smaller but dangerous-looking fort, the name of which I do not remember, more inland, on a moderate elevation, at the southwestern extremity of the harbor. This fort was the last to give in, when the Island was taken by the British many years ago."

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT CHARLESTON.—There were exported last year from Charleston goods and merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of that State, to the amount of $1,800,640. To Boston the value was $329,115. Providence $32,903, N. York $1,069,696. Philadelphia $215,833, Baltimore $58,740, and New Orleans $77,880. The amount of duties collected on the foreign imports into that port during the quarter ending on the 31st December, 1849, was $157,657 95.

PRESERVING MEAT BY FREEZING.—Everybody knows or ought to know, that meat will keep perfectly sweet so long as it remains frozen. But everybody does not know that their meat will be tender or tough, according to the method of thawing it.

If frozen meat is brought into a warm room and thawed by heat—if you have not good teeth and the digestive powers of an ostrich, you had better leave that part of the dinner for those who have. Therefore, bring from the larder, the night before it is wanted, the meat or poultry intended for dinner, and plunge it into cold water. The next morning a thick coating of ice will be found encrusting the whole piece. Take it off and change the water, and let it remain until the hour for dressing it. If to be boiled, put it over the fire in cold water—if to roast, put before a brisk fire, as there is always danger that the heart of a large piece may not be completely thawed, in which case it will be spoiled.

Vegetables should be thawed in the same way, and with few exceptions, they will be better for having been frozen. Potatoes, however, acquire a disagreeable sweetness.

PHILADELPHIA THE LARGEST CITY IN THE UNION.—The editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, who recently spent some weeks in Philadelphia, has, since his return home, more than once alluded to the rapid increase of its population, and stated that, in that respect, Philadelphia is overtaking, if it has not already overtaken, New York. He arrived at this conclusion, not only from various circumstances and facts that came to his knowledge, but also from personal observation. After referring to the last census of the taxable inhabitants, and comparing it with previous ones, he says:

"The census of 1850, we have no doubt, will show that Philadelphia is the largest city in the Union, and that she has a greater population than any city in Europe—London, Paris, and Moscow, only excepted."

Spread of the English Language.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News says:

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the Pennsylvania members, because the House refused to print a portion of the copies of the President's Message in the German language. They urge that about one-third of the villagers of Pennsylvania, knowing nothing but the German tongue, find this document a dead letter. The reply is, "it will be a greater inducement for them to learn English." It is a knotty question, and one upon which much might be said: but one grand idea is elicited from it, which is the future universal prevalence of our language. The history of the future is already clearly foreshadowed by the prevalence of our race and language, both at present and in coming time. The English is already spoken by a more numerous population than any other one language, as the following statement will show:

British Islands	28,800,000
Canada and Northern Provinces	2,100,000
West Indies, Guiana and Bermuda	1,000,000
Australia Colonies and New Zealand	250,000
India	350,000
Cape Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Liberia	300,000
United States	22,300,000
	55,000,000

The French language is spoken by about thirty-five millions; the German forty millions; the Russian forty-two millions. Now, from this tabular statement of the present, let us turn to the future. We know by mathematical certainty, that unless some unusual dispensation of Providence shall occur, our own race in America, in eighty years, will number two hundred and forty millions: and that there is nothing to human view to prevent their gradual spread through the whole American continent. As the French, Dutch, Swedish and Spanish have disappeared as far as the Rio Grande, so all others will vanish as far as Cape Horn.

CONUNDRUM.—"I say, Clem," said one darkie to another, "can you told me why a nigger is neber dead broke?"

"No, Ginger," said Clem, "I don't know, and darfore draps de subjec widout a 'spression."

"Well, den," returned the other darkie, "I'll tell you why a nigger is neber dead broke; it's bekase he's always got a *scent* about him."

"Eh, eh, honey," said Clem, "but den you know it's a *bad scent*; so de nigger's dead broke, arter all!"

COOL.—The following mirth-provoking anecdote may suggest a moral, perhaps, if the reader has wit enough to find it out:

An infirm old gentleman was found by a rogue moaning sadly at something lost.

"What's the matter, sir?" said the fellow.

"Oh, sir, a villain just stole my gold laced hat from my head, and ran away with it."

"Why don't you run after him?" asked the rogue.

"Bless your heart, sir, I can't run at all—I can hardly walk."

"The deuce you can't," said the rogue, "and he stole your hat?"

"Yes, he did, sir!"

"And you can't run?"

"No, not a rod."

"Nor catch the thief?"

"No, not at a snail's gate."

"Then here goes for your wig," and accordingly pulling off that thatch for the head, the fellow went like a shot, and the old man was left bald as a coot.

NEW AMERRICAN NAVAL STEAMERS.—There are now building for the American Navy, four steamers, Powhattan, Susquehanna, Saranac and San Jacinto. The first at Norfolk, the second at Philadelphia, the third at Portsmouth, N. H.; and the last at New York. The first two are 250 feet long, and 45 feet beem; the last two are 196 feet long, and 37 feet beam. The first two have side wheels, and two inclined engines, each with cylinders 70 inches diameter, and 10 feet stroke, the third has side wheels, and two inclined enginers, with 60 inch cylinders, 9 feet stroke; and the fourth has a propeller and two inclined engines, working across the ship, with cylinders 60 inches in diameter, 4 feet 2 inches stroke.

The first load of Cotton by the Granville and Columbia Railroad, came down on Saturday last. A freight car proceeded up the track to the plantation of JOHN D. FROST Esq. and returned with eighteen bales. The work is still progressing finely—the iron being laid down as fast as possible.

Columbia Telegraph.

MATRIMONIAL SPECULATION.—Some years ago, when all the world were mad upon lotteries, the cook of a middle-aged gentleman drew from his hands the savings of some years. Her master curious to know the cause, learned that she had repeatedly dreamed that a certain number was a great prize, and had bought it. He called her a fool for her pains, and never omitted an occasion to tease her upon the subject. One day, however, the master saw in the newspaper that the number was actually a prize of $100.-000. Cook was called up—a palaver ensued—had known each other many years—loth to part, &c., in short, he proposes marriage, and is accepted. They were married the next morning, and as the carriage took them from church, the following dialogue took place:

"Well, Molly, two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else. But first let me ask you where your lottery tickit is?"

"Molly, who thought he was beginning a banter on the old subject, replied—

"Don't ye say any more about that—I thought how it would be—I never should hear the end on't—*so I sold it to the baker for five dollars profit!* You needn't make any more fuss about that."

SOMETHING FOR THE GIRLS.—Somebody has taken the trouble to collect statistics from the United States, England, Ireland, and Scotland, on which is based a calculation of the chances of marriage a woman has, at different periods of her life, taking one hundred as the whole number of chances she gets of marrying. The one hundred chances are distributed as follows:

"Between the ages of fifteen and twenty, 14½; twenty and twenty-five, 52; twenty-five and thirty, 18; thirty and thirty-five, 6½; thirty-five and forty, 3½; forty and forty-five, 2½; forty-five and fifty, 1½; fifty and fifty-five, ½; fifty-five and sixty, ½; over sixty-five, one-tenth of a chance."

Young women should attentively study this table and regulate their conduct towards their suitors by it. Before twenty they can be as captious as they please, for their best chance has not come yet. Before twenty-five they can pick and choose, but after thirty their chances diminish in a frightful ratio, and the sooner they secure a husband the better.

A DISAPPOINTED GREAT MAN EMIGRATING.—The Fort Smith Herald learns from a gentleman who resides in the Seminole country, that the great Seminole chief WILD CAT is making arrangements to remove, with a party of his nation—his adherents—to Mexico. The cause, it is supposed, is in consequence of his popularity and influence being on the wane among his countrymen.

Clerical Statistics.

Among the facts of our times is the great diminution which has taken place in the number of clerical persons in proportion to the amount of population. This is true in Protestant, Greek, and Roman Catholic countries. The statistical work of Mons. MOREU DE JONNES furnishes the following particulars on this subject:

"In France, in 1757, there were 40,000 curates, 60,000 other priests, 100,000 monks, and 100,000 nuns; being a total of 300,000, or 1 to every 67 inhabitants. But, in 1829, the entire clerical order had decreased to 108,000 members; that is, 1 to every 280 inhabitants. This is a decrease of more than four-fifths. At Rome, in 65 years, the decrease has been three-fifths. In Portugal, in 31 years, the falling off has been five-sixths. In Bavaria, in 28 years, the decrease has been the greatest; out of every 23 only 1 is left. In Sicily, in 51 years, the decrease has been one-half. In six of the States of Europe the Roman Catholic clergy, including priests, monks and nuns, has decreased 855,000 in the last sixty years! In Russia, where the Greek Church is the prevailing denomination, the decrease has been, in 33 years, more than one-third."

The same important process has been going on in half Protestant and Protestant countries, as is shown by the following facts. In Switzerland, in 37 years, the decrease has been one-third. In England, in 133 years, nearly two-thirds. In Denmark, in 20 years, more than one-half. In Sweden, in 60 years, one-third.

GEN JACKSON'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN CONGRESS.—When Mr. Gallatin was a member of Congress, in the year 1796, Tennessee was admitted as a State into the Union, and sent her first member to Washington. One day, when in his seat in the House, Mr. Gallatin noticed a tall lank, uncouth looking individual, with long locks of hair hanging over his brows and face, while a queue hung down his back tied in an eelskin. The dress of this individual was singular; his manner and deportment that of a backwoodsman. The appearance of so singular a character on the floor of the House of Representatives, naturally attracted attention, and a member at his side asked who he was? Mr. Gallatin replied that it was the member for the new State. "Well," said his friend, "he seems just the sort of chap one might expect from such an uncivilized regon as Tennessee." The individual in question was ANDREW JACKSON.

SECRET OCCUPATIONS OF PARIS.—There died in Paris, not long since, a man ruined by the Republic, and who always followed a business, productive as it was unique. One day he was reflecting on the numberless efforts he had made, in vain, to gain a livelihood. The idea crosed his mind: "There are annully lost in Paris, at least one hundred bank notes; one fifth of this money belongs to persons who have no faith in human probity, and are never reclaimed." Now of the persons who find these notes, three out of ten are honest. Of their honesty, now perfectly sterile, I will make use. This was the origin of a new industry. He caused to be printed, on credit, a number of handbills to the following purport:

"BANK NOTE LOST.—HONESTY ITS OWN REWARD.—A poor man, father of a family has lost a bank note sent to him for the reward of his toil, somewhere between Montronouge and Bercy. The finder will please bring it to No.—street, and will be amply rewarded by the consciousness of having done his duty."

This notice, placarded every month at the various corners of Paris, procured for its inventor an income of twenty-five hundred to three thousand francs, on which he contrived to live very comfortably.

The establishment of the Republic, which rendered the loss of bank notes must improbable, and almost impossible, put an end to this strange occupation.

TOO BUSY TO BE MARRIED.—A New York correspondent of the Sun tells the following funny story:

On Friday last, a young and pretty Dutch girl entered the Marine Court, and requested one of the officials in attendance to inform her, "If dat vas vere dey married de people?" Being told that it was, she looked smilingly upon the officer, and holding up her head as if impressed with the responsibility of her position, addressed him with, "Vil you marry me, den?" "Marry you," said the officer, "oh, I can't do that, I have a wife already." "I don't vant to be married to you, but I vaunt you to marry me," replied she. "Oh! ah, that is a different case; but who do you want to be married to?" "To Fritz, but he vas so busy he couldn't come, and said dat I might get it done." When informed that this marrying by proxy would not answer, the poor girl left, and the next day returned with Fritz, who had managed to quit his work to get married, and the happy pair were made one by his honor, the Mayor.

Lawyer and the Irishman.

While a number of Lawyers and gentlemen were dining at Wiscasset, a few years since, a jolly soul from the Emerald Isle appeared and called for dinner. The landlord told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done. 'Let him crowd in among us,' whispered a limb of the law, 'and we will have some fun with him.' The Irishman took his seat at the table. 'You were not born in this country, my friend?'

'No sir, I was born in Ireland.'

'Is your father living?'

'No sir. he is dead,'

'What is your occupation?'

'A horse jockey, sir.'

'What was your father's occupation?'

'Trading horses.'

'Did your father cheat any one while here?'

'I suppose he did cheat many, sir.'

'Where do you suppose he went to?'

'To Heaven, sir.'

'And what do you s'pose he is doing there?'

'Trading horses, sir.'

'Has he cheated any one there?'

'He cheated one. I believe' sir.'

'Why did they not prosecute him?'

'Because they searched the wohle kingdom of Heaven, and couldn't find a lawyer.'

SCENE AT THE POST OFFICE.—One Saturday morning, at an early hour, despite the straightdownwardness of the rain, and the muddy, slippery, contemptible condition of the streets, a multitude besieged the Post Office for letters, which would have done honor to the intelligence of the proudest metropolis in the Union. Of course all could not be accommodated at once, and so "a way of coming at it" was adopted which reflected still more lustre on the American name.

Lines were formed, stretching down a slippery hill to the distance of eighty feet from the office. Shoulder to shoulder stood men from every part of the United States, and a step was gained whenever one had made his enquiries at the window and retired. After the lines were formed they remained unbroken, and accessions to the number must "fall in behind."

Not unfrequently would persons remain in the ranks for three and four hours. "Places" near the window were sold for five and ten dollars. All this was done in a rain, to bear up against which would have tried the fortitude of even *Oregonians*.

Alta California.

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26
FEBRUARY.	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22	2 9 16 23
MARCH.	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30
APRIL.	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27
MAY.	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25
JUNE.	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29
JULY.	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27
AUGUST.	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31
SEPTEMB'R.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28
OCTOBER.	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26
NOVEMBER.	3 10 17 24	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30
DECEMBER.	1 8 15 22 29	2 9 16 23 30	3 10 17 24 31	4 11 18 25	5 12 19 26	6 13 20 27	7 14 21 28

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The stocks are extremely light, the California markets having taken off all the surplus stocks of the fall trade, and thereby kept the markets here clean. The manufacturers are receiving more than they supply at present, and are generally unwilling to make contracts ahead, owing to the scarcity of leather and the apprehension of higher prices.—*N. Y. Express.*

ARMY NEWS.—The following is a list of the officers stationed at Fort Laramie, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, which we publish for the information of their friends:

Brevet Major W. F. Sanderson, Regt. Mounted Riflemen, Commanding Major and Surgeon, S. P. Moore, U. S. A.; Capt. Stewart Van Vliet, Ast. Qr. M. U. S. A.; Bvt. Capt. T. G. Rhett, R. M. R. Actg. Asst. Com. Sub.; Lieut. A. J. Donelson, Corps of Engineers. Capt. W. W. Scott Ketchum, 6th Infantry Co. C; Lieut. J. L. Tubbs, 6th Infantry, Com. G; Bvt. Lt. Col. B. S. Roberts, R. M. R. Co. C; Capt. Thomas Duncan, R. M. R. Company E.

Debating Society.

We copy the following proceedings of a debating club from 'The Town.'

Scene—Small room lighted by three penny candles, with four and twenty young men sitting round a table. President raps on the table and speaks.

President—Gentlemen of the Universal Eagle-winged Intellectual Debatin Society, the President begs leave to renounce himself in the cheer. The question of debate is; which is the most nourishin' to the human race—greens or taturs?

Mr. Brown has the floor.

Mr. Brown—Mr. President, I argues taturs!—decidedly, taturs! Don't we know that Alexander the Great fit, his most scrumptious battle arter eaten' a peck of taturs? Didn't Napoleon Bonaparte eat a bushel o'taturs afore he fit his last battle with St. Helena on the prararie west of the Alleghany mountains? Therefore Mr. President, I induces the fact that taturs is the most nourishin'! Let Mr. Smith spifflicate that if he can? [Sits down in a heap.]

Mr. Smith—Mr. President, the gentleman says taturs—I says greens!—What was it that gave such delightful moments of rural ease to Mary Queen of Scots, when she was put in prisen by George III, for not reading the Bible? History answers greens! Where would General Washington have been afore the battle o' Waterloo without a pot of boiled greens? Ask history! What is it that makes Bob Tyler such a poet? Ask his father and his father will answer—greens! Mr. President, I have done.

President—Gentlemen of the Universal Eagle-winged Intellectual Debatin' Society, I puts the question to vote; which is the nourishinest to the human race, greens or taturs?

(15 voices)—Greens!

(8 voices)—Taturs!

(1 voice)—Both!

President—Here's a division. I have the casting vote. I say that greens and taturs is both the most nourishin' to the human race!

Gentlemen, the question for next Monday evening is—what becomes of a tad-pole's tail when he turns to a frog!

The meeting is adjourned.

MARRIED,

In Windsor, Bertie county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. BLOUNT CHESHIRE, WILLIAM HILL, Esq., of Wilmington, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH OUTLAW.

In Onslow county, on the 8th inst., by B. M. BARRY, Esq., Mr. THOMAS JERMAN, to Miss NANCY GREAVES.

In Bladen county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. SIMPSON JONES, the Rev. P. W. MCDANIEL, of the S. C. Conference, to Miss SARAH, daughter of the late JAMES GILLESPIE.

In Fayetteville, Mr. WILLIAM H. MASSY, to Miss HOLLAN POWERS.

In Cumberland county, on the 10th instant, ARCHIBALD MCLEAN, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Capt. J. W. WEISEGER. On the 3d instant, Mr. WILLIAM MCLEAN, of Robeson county, to Miss FLORA, daughter of Mr. DANIEL MONROE, of Richmond county.

In New Hanover county, on the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. C. SHAW, Dr. ROBERT H. TATE, to Miss MARY BAILY MURPHY. By the same, on the 20th ult., Mr. NATHANIEL BONHAM, to Miss THANKFUL NEWKIRK.

DIED.

In Cumberland county, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET CAMPBELL, wife of Mr. MURDOCK CAMBELL. On the 29th, Mrs. S. W. MCNEILL, wife of Col. A. S. MCNEILL. On the 5th instant, Mr. LAWRENCE GRIFFIN, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 88 years.

In this town, on Sunday night last, 13th instant, after a protracted illness, Mrs. MARY JANE, wife of Mr. JAMES M. BAKER, aged about 28 years. She was a native of Beaufort county, in this State.

Commercial.

NEWBERN, Jan. 15.—Turpentine, $1 75 to $1 80 for dip and $1 05 to $1 10 for scrape. Pork, green, $4 per cwt.—Corn, $2 per bbl. Peas, clay, 40c.; lady peas 70c.; black eye 60c. Rough rice, $1 per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15—6 P. M.—Flour $5 06¼ a $5 62½. Corn meal $2 87½. Rye flour $2 75 a $2 94. Wheat, $1 03 a $1 05 for red, and 1 08 a $1 14 for white. Corn, 51 a 53c for white, and 54 a 56 cents for yellow. Oats 32 a 34c. Rye 60 cents. Mess pork 11 87 a $11 94, and prime $8 37. Lard 6¼ a 6¾c per lb. Rio coffee 12½ a 13c. New Orleans sugar, 4¼ a 5c per lb, and molasses 27 a 27½ cents per gallon. Rice 3¼ a 3¾c per lb. Cotton has advanced ¼ to ½ cent per lb; fair Orleans 13¾c per lb. Whiskey 26½ a 27c per gallon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—6 P. M.—Flour 4 75 a $5 50. Corn meal 2 94 a $3 12½. Rye flour $3. Wheat, white $1 15. Corn, 60c for mixed, and 61 a 62c for yellow. Oats 35 a 42c. Rye 60 a 61c. Mess pork 10 50 a $10 75, and prime $8 37½. Lard 6¼ a 6¾c. Rio coffee 12 a 12¼c. Rice 3¼ a 3¾c. Cotton has advanced ¼ to ½ cent; fair Upland and New Orleans 13¼ a 13¾c. Naval Stores are steady but not active. Spirits Turpentine 32 cents per gallon. Whiskey 26 a 26½ cents per gallon.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Coffee, rio, new crop, 13 cts. and old crop 12½ cts. Flour, $4 81½ a 4 87½. Corn, yellow 52 a 58 cents, and white 50 a 51. Oats 33 a 35 cents. Bacon, western shoulders 4¼c.; Baltimore hams 7¼. Lard 7½ cents. Whiskey 27c.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.

Jan'y 18, 1850.—[19-tf

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—In pursuance of a deed of Assignment made to me by JOHN R. HAWES, bearing date 16th June, '49, I will sell at auction, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, on Monday of county Court week, in March next, a tract of land in New Hanover county, patented by JOHN R. HAWES, 23d February, 1846, estimated at 500 acres, lying on the east side of Black River, adjoining the lands of LAW & SAVAGE, DANIEL ROBERSON, THOS. J. SIKES and DANIEL WELTONS. THOS. D. MEARES, *Assignee.*

Jan. 18, 1840.—[19-ts

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y,
MARION C. H., S. C., January 7, 1850.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, will be held at Sumterville, S. C., on Wednesday, 30th January, 1850. A full representation, either in person or by proxy, is requested, as some important matters will be submitted to the meeting. By order of the President.

JOHN MCRAE, Jr., Secretary.

January 18, 1850 19-2t

JUST Received per Schr. Charles Mills.—1 dozen Pepper Sauce, pints; 1 box Chocolate; 1 case Sweet Oil; 4 bbls. Red Beets; 2 do. white Wine Vinegar; 4 do. Cider Vinegar; 1 hhd. best Porto Rico Sugar; 2 bbls. best granulated or powdered Sugar; 6 bags Buck Shot; 3 dozen Brooms; 4 do. painted Buckets; 25 more of those fine Beef Tongues, all low for cash at GEO. H. KELLY'S.

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Trustees of this Institution have secured the services of the Rev. A. C. MCNEILL, A. M., (whose high qualifications as a Teacher are well known,) as Principal of the Male and Female Departments.

The Spring Session will commence on Monday, the 14th of January, 1850.

For health, cheapness, and efficient instruction, the Trustees can confidently recommend this School to the public.

The rates of Tuition vary in each department from $8 to $12 and $15 per Session of five months, according to the advancement of the pupils, with extra charges in the female branch. Music on Piano $16, Wax Flowers and Fruits $10, Drawing and Painting $5, Greek, Latin, and French $5 each, &c.

Board, including lights, fuel and washing, can be had in the village at $7 per month, and at from $5 to $6 in the neighborhood. SAMUEL J. PERSON,
Chairman Board of Trustees.

January 12, 1850 [obs] 19-3t

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Gravelly Hill, Bladen County, N. C., Jandary 16th, 1850.

Beatty, Dr. and Lady. | Jones, Mrs. Margaret S.
Richards, Joseph P. | Sutton, M. T.

J. H. MEREDITH, P. M.

Jan. 18, 1850 19-2t

HAVANA and Principe Cigars.—10,000 Rea Principe; 10,000 Juste Sans, superior articles. For sale by J. WILKINSON & Co.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1850.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams	$ 9	a	9½
Middlings,	7	a	8
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	5	a	7
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	60	a	70
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	00
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	15	a	20
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	3 00	a	4 00
CORN,			
Per bushel,	50	a	52½
Meal, bush.,	65	a	70
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	12½	a	14
St. Domingo,	11½	a	12
Laguyra,	12	a	14
Cuba,	10½	a	11½
Java,	15	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	14	a	16
Sperm,	40	a	45
Adamantine,	31	a	33
EGGS, per doz.,	15	a	18
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayetteville,	4 75	a	5 25
HAY, per 100 lbs			
North River,	00	a	00
Eastern,	64	a	67
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	7½	a	8
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	70	a	1 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	0 00	a	0 00
Wide do.	6 25	a	7 50
Scantling,	0 00	a	5 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	30	a	33
Whiskey, rec.	30	a	33
Do. common,	00	a	00
Do. Old Nick,	60	a	65
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40
Peach do.	00	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
West Indies,	22½	a	23
New Orleans,	00	a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	5 00	a	5 50
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES.			
Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	1 80
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,	0 00	a	1 10
Tar,	0 00	a	1 12½
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	1 00
Do. No. 3,	65	a	70
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	24	a	24½
Varnish, per gal.	30	a	32
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	75	a	1 37
Linseed, N C.,	80	a	85
Neats Foot,	00	a	9 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	70	a	80
Black Eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	60	a	65
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	12 50	a	13 50
Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh, per lb.	4	a	5
POTATOES,			
Irish, bbl.,	1 75	a	2 00
Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	10	a	15
Do. dead,	12½	a	25
Turkeys, live,	60	a	70
Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 00	a	3 25
Rough, bush.,	75	a	76
SALT, per bushel.			
St. Martins,	00	a	00
Liv'l sack,	85	a	00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Country,	0 00	a	1 50
Contract,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1850.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.—The following appointments of Town Officers were made by the Commissioners of this place, at a meeting held on the evening of the 9th instant:

Magistrate of Police.—JAS. T. MILLER.
Town Clerk and Treasurer.—RICHARD MORRIS.
Police Officer.—JOHN GAFFORD.
Wood Inspector.—DANIEL FERGUS.
Captain of Guard.—JOHN STEWART.
Town Guard.—JOHN SNEEDEN, ENOCH FARROW, W. WIGGS, JAMES GARRISON, HIRAM BUTTON, THOMAS WEEKS, JAS. H. SMITH, JOSEPH B. CANADY, LEWIS COLLINS, PATRICK O'FALLAN.
Chief Engineer.—STEPHEN P. POLLY.
Captains of Engines.—JOHN C. WOOD, HIRAM POLLEY, WM. RADCLIFF.
Fire Wardens.—A. J. DEROSSET, JR., O. G. PARSLEY, H. R. SAVAGE, EDWIN A. ANDERSON, C. D. ELLIS.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.—We are pleased to learn that the proposed hundred thousand dollars necessary to secure the South Carolina State subscription of $200,000, has been made up, and we think the success of the work may now be considered secured, beyond the possibility of failure. Too much credit cannot be given to the Committee on subscription for the determined energy with which they pushed this matter through. By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the regular stockholders' meeting will be held at Sumterville, S. C., on the 30th inst. It would be well for the North Carolina Stock to be represented, either personally or by proxy, as under the circumstances, the meeting will be of unusual importance.

HOMICIDE IN RALEIGH.—We learn from the Raleigh Standard of the 9th inst., that a man named GEORGE FOWLER, came to his death on the Thursday night preceding, by wounds inflicted on him by CHRISTOPHER C. SCOTT, at a house in the eastern part of that city. FOWLER, it appears was stabbed in three places, between the shoulders, in the back, and in the right side. Mr. SCOTT was arrested the same night, and a jury of inquest held next day, found a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The prisoner has been fully committed to await his trial at the next Superior Court, the Court of Magistrates having refused to admit him to bail.

A YOKE—A PERFECT BULL TEAM.—So absorbed is President TAYLOR, in his patriotic zeal for agriculture, that he has introduced *two* splendid *bulls* into his message. A cotemporary has driven the two "critters" together, and made a yoke of them in this wise:

Bull No. 1. We are at peace with *all the world*, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the *rest of mankind*.

Bull No. 2. While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with *foreign nations*, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in *other quarters of the globe*.

Bill for the Recovery of Fugitive Slaves.

A bill has been introdueed into the Senate of the United States, by Mr. MASON of Virginia, to provide for the more effectual execution of the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States. The clause in question is as follows:—

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Mr. MASON'S bill provides that when any slave shall escape into another State or Territory, the owner of such slave, or his agent or attorney, may seize or arrest him and take him before any judge, commissioner, clerk or marshal of any district or circuit court of the United States, or any collector of customs or post master, or may have him arrested upon a warrant issued by any of the aforesaid officers, upon affidavit made; and it shall be the duty of the officers before whom the slave is brought, upon proof of the fact of ownership, to issue his certificate to that effect to said claimant, which certificate shall be a warrant for taking and removing said slave to the State or Territory, from which he or she may have escaped.

A penalty of one thousand dollars is imposed upon all persons resisting or hindering the arrest of fugitive slaves in other States, or concealing or harboring them.

It is probable that this bill may pass the Senate, but we have doubts of its success in the House. As matters now stand, the provision of the constitution which the bill is intended to enforce, is now virtually a dead letter.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.—The annual report of the Mayor of Boston, states the population of that City at 140,080; its assessed property valuation at $174,000,000. The number of public schools is 497, with 20,000 pupils, at an expense for tuition and other necessary charges of $334,114 per annum.

NEW YORK.—The N. York city debt now amounts to $12,522,768, all of which has been contracted in the construction of the Croton Water Works. The stock originally issued on account of that work was $13,837,000. Of this a portion has been redeemed.

The Wonders of Protection.

What visions of wealth and plenty must have dawned upon every reader of Mr. MEREDITH'S wonderful treasury report! There is certainly no financier like him!

By his proposed system of protection and manufacturing, the treasures of the whole world would be poured into the United States! Only consider what thousands and thousands of millions of manufactured goods we should be able to export, if *Cotton goods alone could be annually exported to the amount of two hundred and forty-five millions*, ($245,000,000.)—"*And*," says the same profound thinker, "*our imports would be thereby in like manner increased*."

The only puzzle is, to know what goods are to be imported. Any thing that can be *manufactured here?* Of course *not*. For the first year we might perhaps get paid for our tremendous exports, by sweeping the world of all its bullion and precious stones! But what shall we take next? Perhaps tea at twenty dollars a pound, coffee $5 per pound, cocoa nuts and pine apples at $100 a piece, &c.—These prices would, however, give "incidental protection" enough to build hot-houses for the growth of such articles. Therefore, we had better have at once a Chinese wall, with spring doors opening only inside out, and to make up the "home consumption," compel every consumer to eat an entire pig for breakfast, a roast ox for dinner, and have pies of three barrels of flour each, for every month in his family.

Would not the nation thrive on such glorious living, as "recommended" by the great political quack at the head of the treasury.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE NEW SHIP CHANNEL.—Rumor has been busy for some days past with reported discoveries in our harbor, and as much misapprehension and exaggeration has obtained currency respecting them, we will briefly state what we have reason to believe are the facts of the case. Lieut. MAFFIT, of the Coast Survey, in prosecuting his labors in our harbor, has made such discoveries as to induce the opinion that what is known as the Swash Channel, and heretofore used only for the smallest class vessels, affords as great a depth of water as the main ship Channel, whilst its facilities for ingress and egress are vastly superior. But this discovery derives additional importance from the fact that the bottom of the channell, in its shoalest parts, is composed of hard marl and shells, showing that the current has already swept away the lighter and softer materials, and affording a well grounded hope that by a little assistance in dredging, any requisite depth of water may be obtained. If further investigations, which will be diligently pursued, shall realize these anticipations, the importance of this discovery to the commercial interests of our city can hardly be over-estimated.

Charleston Mercury, 8th inst.

From the New Orleans Delta.

Mike Hooter's Bar Story.

A YAZOO SKETCH.

Showing how the Bear outwitted Ike Hamberlin.

It's no use talkin', said Mike, 'bout your Polar Bar and Grisly Bar and all that sort er varmont what you read about. They aint no whar, for the big black customer what circumlocates down in our neck o' woods beats 'em all hollow. I've hearn of some monsos explites kicked up by the brown Bars, sich as totein off a yoke o' oxen and eatin human raw, and all that kind o' thing; and Capen Perry tells us a yarn 'bout a big white bar what 'muses hisself climin up the North Pole and slidin down agin to keep his hide warm; but all that aint a circumstance to what I've *saw*.

You see, continued Mike, there's no 'countin' on them varmonts as I's ben usened to, for they comes as nigh bein' human critters as anything I ever see what doesn't talk. Why, if you was to hear any body else tell 'bout the bar-fights I've had, you wouldn't b'leeve 'em, and if I wasn't a preacher an couldn't never lie none, I'd keep my fly-trap* shot 'tell the day of judgment.

I've hearn folks say as how that Bars cant think like other human critters, and that they does all the sly tricks what they does from instink. Golly! what a lie! You tell *me* one of 'em don't know when you've got a gun an when you aint? Jist wait a minit, an my privit 'pinion is when you've hearn me through you'll talk tother side of your mouth.

You see, one day, long time ago, 'fore breeches come in fashion, I made a 'pointment with Ike Hamberlin the steam doctor, to go out next Sunday to seek whom we couldn't kill a Bar, for you know bacon was skace an so was money, and them fellers down in Mechanicsburg wouldn't sell on "tick," so we had to 'pend on the varmints for a livin.

Speakin' of Mechanicsburg, the people down in that mud-hole ain't to be beat no whar this side o' Christmas. I've hearn o' mean folks in my time, an' I've preached 'bout 'em a few; but ever sense that feller Bonnel sold me a pint of red eye whiskey—an' half ov it backer juice—fur a coon skin, an' then guv me a brass pickayune fur change, I've stoped talkin'. Why, that chap was closer than the bark on a hickory tree; an' ef I hadn't hearn Parson Dilly say so, I'd ov swor it wasn't er fac, he was cotch one day stealin' acorns from a blind hog. Did you ever hear how that hoss-fly died? Well, never mind. It was too bad to talk 'bout, but heap too good fur him.

But that ain't what I was spoutin' 'bout. As I was sayin' afore, we had to 'pend on the varmints fur a livin'. Well, Ike Hamberlin, you see, was always sorter jubous o' me, kase I kilt more bar nor he did; an', as I was sayin', I made a 'pintment with Ike to go out huntin'. Then, Ike, he thought he'd be kinder smart, and beat "Old Preach," (as them Cole boys usen to call me;) so, as soon as day crack, he hollered up his puppies, an' *put!* I spied what he was 'bout, fur I hearn him larfin' to one o' his niggers 'bout it the night afore—so I told my gal Sal to fill my privit tickler full o' the old "raw," and then fixed up an' tramped on arter him, but didn't take none o' my dogs. Ike hadn't got fur into the cane, 'fore the dogs they 'gin to whine an' turn up the har on ther backs; an', bime by, they all tuck'd tail, an' sorter sidled back to whar he was stanin'. "Sick him!" says Ike, but the cussed critters wouldn't hunt a lick. I soon diskivered what was the matter, fur I kalkilated them curs o' hisn wasn't worth shucks in a bar fight—so, I know'd thar was bar 'bout, if I *did n't* see no *sine*.

Well, Ike he coaxed the dogs, an' the more he coaxed, the more they wouldn't go, an' when he found coaxin' wouldn't do, then he scolded an' called 'em some o' the hardest names ever you hearn, (sich as "son-of-er-bitch" an' sich like,) but the tarnation critters wouldn't budge a peg. When he found they wouldn't hunt no how he could fix it, he begin a cussin'. He didn't know I was thar. If he had er suspicioned it, he'd no more swore than he'd er dar'd to kiss my Sall on er washin' day; for you see both on us b'longed to the same church, an' Ike was classleader. I thought I should er flummuxed! The dogs they sidled back, an' Ike he cussed; an' I lay down an' rolled an' laughed sorter easy to myself, 'till I was so full I thought I should er bust my biler! I never *see* enny thing so funny in all my life! There was I layin' down behind er log, fit to split, an' there was the dogs with ther tails the wrong eend down, an' there was Ike a rarin' an' er pitchin'—er rippin' an' er tarrin.—an' er cussin' wus nor a steamboat cap'n! I tell you it farly made my har' stan' on eend! I never see er customer so riled afore in all my born days! yes I did too, once—only once. It was that feller Arch Coody what usen to oversee fur old Ben Roach. Didn't you know that ar' hoss-fly? He's a few! well *he* is. Jewhilliken, how he could whip er nigger! and swar!! whew! Didn't you never hear him swar? I tell *you*, all the sailors an' French parrots in Orleans ain't er patchin' to him. I hearn him let hisself out one day, an' I pledge my word he cussed 'nuff to send twenty preachers like old Joe Slater an' Parson Holcom an' them kind er Judases right kerlumpus into hell—an' what was wus, it was all 'bout nothin', fur he warn't mad a wrinkle. But all that aint neither here nor thar. But, as I was er sayin' afore, the dogs they smelt bar sine, an' wouldn't budge a peg, an' arter Ike had a'most cussed the bark off'n a dogwood saplin' he was stanin' by, he lent his old flint lock rifle up agin it, and then he peeled off his old blanket an' laid her down, too. I diskiver mischief was er cumin' fur I never *see* a critter show wrathy like Ike did. To recly I see him walk down to the creek bottom, 'bout fifty yards from whar his gun was, and then he 'gin pickin' up rocks and slingin' 'um at the dogs like bringer! Cracky! didn't he link it into 'um? It minded me o' David whalin' Goliah, it did! If you'd er seen him, an' hearn them puppies holler, you'd er thought he'd er knock'd the hine sites off'n every bitch's son of 'em! But that aint the fun yet. While Ike was er lammin' the dogs, I hearn the allfiredest crackin' in the cane, an' I looked up and thar was one of the eternalest wholopin' bars cumin', crack, *crack*, through the cane an' kerslosh over the creek, an' stoped right plumb slap up agin whar Ike's gun was. To rectly he tuk hold er the ole shooter, an' I thought I see him tinkerin' 'bout the lock an' kinder whislin' an' blowin' into it. I was 'stonished, I tell you, but I wanted to see Ike outdone so bad that I lay low an' kep dark, an' in about a minit Ike got done lickin' the dogs an' went to git his gun. Jeemeny, criminy!—if you'd only bin whar I was! I *do* think Ike was the madest man that ever stuck an ax into a tree, for his har stuck rite strait up, and his eyes glar'd like two dogwood blossoms! But the bar didn't seem to care shucks for him, for he jis sot the ole rifle rite back agin the saplin', and walked off on his hine legs jist like any human. Then, you see, I gin to get sorter jealous, an' sez I to myself, Mister Bar, sez I, the place whar you's stanin' aint prezacly healthy, an' if you don't wabble off from thar purty soon, Misses Bar will be a widder, *by gum!* With that, Ike grabbled up ole Misses Rifle, and tuk most pertickler aim at him, an' by hokey, she snapped! Now sez I, Mister Bar, go it, or he'll make bacon of you! But the varmint did n't wink, but stood still as a post, with the thumb of his right paw on the eend of his smeller, and wiglin' his tother fingers thus—and Mike went through with the gyration. All this time Ike, he stood thar like a fool, er snappin and er snappin, an the bar he lookin kinder square like, out er the corner o' his eye, an sorter larfin at him. To recly I see Ike take down the ole shooter, and kinder kersamine the lock, an when he done that, he laid her on his shoulder an shuk his fist at the bar, and walked to'ard home, an the bar he shuk his fist, an went into the cane break, an then I cum off.

Here all the Yazoo boys expressed great anxiety to know the reason why Ike's gun didn't fire! Let's lick'er fust, said Mike, an if you don't all caterpillar, you can shoot *me*. Why, you see, concluded he, the long an short of it is this, that the bars in our neck o' woods has somethin uv the human in um, an this feller know'd as much about er gun as I do 'bout preachin, so when Ike was lickin the dogs he jest blowed all the powder outen the pan, an to make all safe, he tuk the flint out too, and that's the why he warnt skeered when Ike was snappin at him.

*By "fly-trap," Mike probably meant to indicate his "mouth."—Printer's Devil.

THE SECRET OUT.—At a large dinner party, given the other day, by one of our fashionables, who has already passed a certain age, yet still piques herself on the beauty and abundance of her raven tresses, her little daughter, a fair haired, blue-eyed fairy, of some six or seven summers, appeared at the desert, with her golden tresses dyed as black as a raven's wing.

"What is the meaning of this metamorphose?" exclaimed both parents and guests in astonishment.

The little girl laughed joyously, and naively answered—

"Aha! I have blackened my hair with the water with which mama blackens her's"

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF A LADY.]

California Poetry.

[The Pacific News says that the following gravel, set to metre, speaks for itself. It gives one side of the picture of a miner's life with a good deal of spirit. The other side of the same picture may be looked for on the manifest of the steamers, and in the private boxes of their passengers.]

Notes on the Mines.—By J. H. COLLIER.

Oh, the beauties of the "diggins,"
Neither few, nor rare, nor small;
In the world are many "riggins,"
But gold humbug 's worst of all.
From the time of your departure
Constant toils and troubles ran,
Till you find you've caught a Tartar,
And return home—if you can.

Speak not now of small boats crammn'd with
Men and fleas too thick to move,
Nor of sluggish rivers d—d with
Fierce mosquitoes in a drove,
Set aside the mules, and jaunting
Weary days through sand and sun,
Water, food, and shelter wanting—
Then, the trouble's just begun.

Reached at last the golden mine is—
Pitched the tent upon the sticks,
And such things as are not "finis"
Ranged in something like a fix.
Over now all care and sorrow,
Miners dream of yellow beds,
Finding "pockets" on the morrow—
Lumps as big as barrel heads.

Early up the steep "gulch" travel—
Choose a spot, and make the start—
First come beds of sand and gravel,
Hard as frog-rid Pharaoh's heart;
Then big stones, quite rough and weighty,
Needing lifting very strong;
Or a rock so rough and slaty,
Just right where it don't belong.

Crowbar going like a knocker—
Pick and spade in hurry wild—
Shaking "fits" out of the rocker—
Sleepy pa with crying child,
Standing in the mud and water,
Thinking, if the hole don't pay,
"'Taint because it hadn't oughter,"
Till 'tis near the close of day.

Then, when tired to death the branch is,
Scraping up the sand that's loose,
Squatting down upon one's haunches
O'er the puddle like a goose;
In this way you roll and "splosh" it—
Tedious as it is unseemth—
And all carefully you wash it,
Till your back aches like a tooth.

Tentward, discontented, plodding,
With five dollars or a dime—
Eat your pork and biscuit, nodding
Like a tree-top all the time;
Getting sticks and stones to lay right,
Sleep in dirty blankets rolled,
And two hours before 'tis daylight
Wake up shivering with the cold.

In the morn something has happened—
Never sure to find all right;
Hatchet missing, or your japanned
Teapot stept out over night—
Or a grisly bear has walked off
With the meat hung near your tent—
In the hole that you have chalked off
Water springs have found a vent.

Let them tell their golden stories,
And believe them—I don't care,
None can know just where the ore is,
Save they chance to find it there.
Fortunes have been made, I know it,
By some lucky ones before;
And let him who wishes "go it"—
I don't want to any more.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

Work for the Month.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Having made our *new year's bow*, with a sincere though homely grace, let us conjure you, if you have not done so before, to commence the year with the firm determination to carry on all your operations systematically—to do everything in the right way and at the right time—to have no work done on your farm or plantation, but what is well done—to permit no concurrence of circumstances to induce you to postpone the execution of work that should be at the instant attended to, to a more distant period, as delays in all human transactions are ever dangerous, and to no class of men more so than to husbandmen. Set down your work in a farm record, have all your intended labors noted a week ahead, taking care to *finish* whatever you may *begin*, *before you commence anything else*, as having several things on hand at one and the same time, is very apt to result in neither being done well, if not to delude you into the folly of undertaking more than you can accomplish, a thing in business which is always productive of evil, and never yet, unless by accident, resulted in good. Form the *resolution*, and be sure to carry it out, of always making your arrangements, so that you will not only *be master of your own time*, but that you will always *be able to keep in advance of it*; for time once lost is never to be regained; so precious is time to the farmer, that even the loss of a few days in the putting in of a crop may endanger its success. And while you are making other good resolves, make *this*, and live up to it—provide yourself with good implements of husbandry, and plenty of them, if you have them not already—once possessed of them, be sure to *see, yourself, that they are always kept in first rate order*, ready for work. *Resolve* not to crop more land than your working force will enable you to cultivate thoroughly and well; be sure to plough your land a sufficient depth, to give ample pasture to the roots of the crop you may grow on it, as you may rest assured that *one hundred* acres, well manured, well ploughed, thoroughly pulverized, and carefully cultivated, will produce as much as twice or thrice that quantity, if tilled without attention to these particulars: and *resolve*, and let nothing interfere with your carrying it into effect, to permit no opportunity to escape you unimproved, of accumulating materials for making manure, and to lime or marl your land; to keep from one-fourth to one-fifth of it always in clover, and plaster it each returning spring.

Now let us see what may be judiciously attended to

ON THE FARM.

Winter Ploughing.—As there are many times during winter when the ground may be ploughed without injury, therefore, if you have any stiff clayey fields that you intend for spring crops, you should seize every opportunity through the winter, *when the ground is not wet*, to have such fields well ploughed, taking care to *lap the furrows*, so as to ensure the water which may fall to find drains beneath them to carry it off. By attention to this recommendation, you will, through the action of the frost, have the tenacity of such clay soils broken down, and its texture greatly improved, as there is nothing, except the application of large quantities of *coarse manure, marl, or lime*, better calculated than exposure to winter freezings and thawings, to effect this object, than winter ploughing, when effectively done, at a time when the land is not saturated with water. If ploughed when wet, your object will not only be defeated, but the soil will remain in bad condition throughout the season.

Surface Drains.—Examine the surface drains in your grain fields, and be careful to have all impediments to the free passage of the water removed, as there is nothing which more tends to prevent the *winter-killing* of your grain than the keeping it free from flooding through the winter and early spring. Keep your grain beds dry, and the danger of being killed is but trifling. With deep tillage and well constructed surface drains you will be able to avoid loss from this cause.

Working Stock.—As these generous creatures have to perform their labor at this season, through every degree of inclement weather, they should be well fed, comfortably lodged in good straw bedding, curried or combed twice a day, be well rubbed down with a brush or wisp of straw, be watered thrice a day, before each meal, and receive an allowance of salt, or one of a mixture of salt, lime, and ashes, at least twice a week. We prefer the mixture of salt, lime, and ashes, to salt alone, and oyster-shell lime to that made from lime-stone, for the simple reason that there is nearly two per cent. of phosphoric acid in the former, a thing very essential when combined with lime, and forming, in fact, bone-earth, to replace the daily wear and tear of the bones of the animal.

Fencing.—Have you had all the posts and rails cut, which you think you may need through the year? If not, send your force into the woods, have the trees felled, cut up and split into proper lengths; then have your posts and rails, in the rough, hauled into your barn-yard and piled up. When there, you should occupy the time of your hands, in all bad weather, in fashioning the posts, mortising the necessary holes in them, and pointing the rails, in order that, as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, you may go to work with a will, put up any new line of fence needed, and make the necessary repairs to the old. When we tell you that you should always have fencing stuff ready for use, we speak from an experience of years, which was not gained without cost.

Gates.—If the entrances to your fields is through that troublesome, time-eating contrivance called *bars*, substitute them by gates.

Firewood.—Is your wood-yard well supplied with wood? Have you enough cut and hauled in to last you until the first of next January? If not, delay not a day, but forthwith send your wood-cutters into the forest, and have as many cords cut and hauled in as will keep you in firewood until next winter. Good fires are not only comfortable things about a house, but as necessary to health as eating is to keep the human system up to its integrity of power and action, while humanity says that God's creatures should not be permitted to suffer while man can prevent it.

Cow and Cattle Yards.—These should at all times, through winter and spring, be kept well supplied with coarse materials of some kind—the more of them the better—to absorb the urine of the stock and preserve it from waste. Beneath these coarse materials, there should be at least twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four inches of mould, or earth of some kind, to receive and absorb such of the urine as might not be taken up by the coarse material above. Indeed, we know no better use that could be made of *marl, peat*, or *marsh-mud*, by those who may have either or all of those substances on their farms, as the whole would be prepared to shovel over in mass by spring, and be as rich a manure as can be applied to any crop needing nutrient and mineral manure. Neglect in this particular is the reason why so many farmers are without the means of fertilizing their lands. If cattle yards were formed with an inclination to the centre from the sides, each head of cattle enclosed in such yards, that might be well fed, would drop and void enough from fall to spring to convert twenty double horse or ox loads into excellent manure—however rich the dung of cows may be, their urine is still richer in all the elements of fertility—in those salts which go to sustain the life of the living plant—infuse vitality into it, and carry it through all the stages of its growth, to the maturation of its seeds. Then why should it be lost through the negligence of the husbandman? Why should he, for the want of the exertion of well directed energy, suffer that to go to waste, which, if saved, would keep up the fertility of his arable land?

Breeding Mares.—These animals, during the inclemency of the winter and early spring, should be the object of the farmer's care. They should be *moderately* fed with grain, oats is best, and plentifully fed with good hay or fodder, and in their stabling treatment, receive every attention paid to the working horses. It is best that in *good weather* they should have access to a lot for the purpose of exercise, that being equally essential to their own health, as to the full development and growth of their foals. Nor should it be forgotten that, like the other animals, they should be watered thrice a day, and receive semi-weekly allowances of salt, or of the mixture of salt, ashes, and lime before recommenned.

Young Colts.—It is a mistaken idea that colts should be kept upon a *low diet*, that notion is equally absurd, as it would be to keep them upon the high pressure system—to stuff them into a state of diseased obesity. They should, however, have comfortable dry sheds accessible to yards, their stalls be supplied with bedding, receive, at least twice a day, half a gallon of oats, with good hay, morning, noon, and night, be brushed down twice a day with a wisp of straw, and be salted twice a week, or as often receive an ounce of the mixture of salt, ashes, and lime, before spoken of, and thrice a day be watered. With this treatment, there would be a prospect that their growth of bone and muscle would be regularly carried on.

Milch and In-Calf Cows.—Care should be taken that these generous creatures should be kept well protected from the weather, in good dry sheds, facing the south, well bedded. The milch cows, in addition to their long food, should receive, night and morning, messes of succulent matter of some kind: the in-calf cows should be well foddered, up to a week or ten days of their time of calving, and receive similar messes as the milch cows. The curry-comb, card, brush, and wisp of straw, applied to their hides daily, is equal to a quart of corn daily, any time: they should also be watered thrice a day, and be salted, as advised for the other stock.

Young Cattle should be kept in a separate yard, be protected by a shed, facing the south, which should be bedded, and open upon a yard wherein they could take exercise. They should receive a sufficiency of hay, fed out to them three times a day, to keep them in a constantly growing state. If you desire them to be of portly dimensions, you should give them, in the shape of food, wherewith to form bones, muscles and flesh out of, besides allowances of hay and fodder, or corn-husks and tops. Chopped oats, or oat-meal mixed with cut hay, or cut cornstalks, dried with care, would effect this object. A quart of the chopped oats, or the same quantity of the meal mixed with a peck of the cut hay, fodder, &c., if given once a day, would be enough. They, like the other stock, must be watered, salted, &c.

Corn-Cob Crusher.—Have you one of these useful implements? If not, get one without delay, and have all your corn cobs saved and crushed, as wanted, into cob-meal. A gallon of it mixed with half a bushel of cut straw, moistened with two gallons of boiling water, if covered over till cool enough to be fed, will form an admirable mess for a milch cow. Then why throw your cobs away? Would it not be better to buy a crusher, and work them up into milk, cream, and butter? We think it would. Five bushels of cobs is as nutritive, any day, as half that quantity of meal, if fed as we advise, and will make more muscle, bone, and flesh.

Sheep.—These gentle creatures, who both feed and clothe us, require protection, under shelter, during the winter. The better they are kept, the greater and more beautiful will be their fleeces—the more money will they bring into your pockets. Their shed, which should be tight, and face the south, and open upon a yard, must be bedded every few days with straw, so as to keep them clean. They should each receive about three pounds of hay daily—if given a gill of oats, bean or pea meal, daily, two and a half pounds of hay will answer, or the like quantity of well cured fodder or straw. Two pounds of roots, to be cut up, and two pounds of long provender will answer for a day's ration a head. A trough, with *salt* strewn over tar, should, at all times, be accessible to them. If, however, you supply them with pine bows to browse on, you may dispense with the tar. The yard, which the sheep have access to, should first receive a foot of earth in depth, fashioned into a dish shape, which should be kept covered with straw, from time to time, for the double purpose of adding to the comfort of the sheep and absorbing their *urine*, and admixture with their solid droppings. Sheep dung and sheep urine, thus protected from deterioration, is among the richest of manures, and we venture the assertion that a flock of one hundred sheep, furnished with the right kind of material, would make manure enough, from November till May, to fertilize fifteen acres of land.

Corn Sheller.—Have you one of these? If not, get one, and thereby save labor, and save your corn-cobs for your milch cows. We give this advice because we *know* it to be worth something.

Breeding Sows and Store Pigs.—Feed them with *moderate* liberality, and keep them busy at work all the winter in the manufacture of manure for your spring crops. Let their pen be supplied with dry lodgings and bedding, give them access to a yard covered with fifty or a hundred loads of woods mould, marsh mud, or any other crude substance, and by next spring they will have manipulated the whole mass into most excellent manure. They are industrious creatures, and possess a very happy propensity of providing the food of plants. The solid and liquid excretions of the hog have a most sovereign virtue in them to promote the growth of plants.

Wagons, Carts, Implements of Husbandry, and Tools.—All these, when not in use, should be kept under cover, always to be in order, ready for service when needed. The notable, economical farmer, never waits until he may want an article before he gets it repaired, but, *personally*, every day or so, inspects everything of the kind, and has the necessary repairs timely done. He sees that his axes and hoes are sharp and well handled, his ploughs, his wagons, his carts, his harrows, rollers and cultivators, and every other implement or tool, in good order. He knows where they ought to be and are; and the knowledge of these facts makes his hands careful, and attend to their duty—whereas, a negligent master most generally has servants and slaves, whose great delight is to *kill time*.

Marl.—Let those who have marl dug and ready for transportation, haul it out and deposit it upon their corn and oat grounds, in bushel parcels, at proper intervals, to be broken down by the frosts of winter, and to be ready for spreading next spring, or, if suits better, spread it over their cow yard.

Poultry Houses should, if not done in the fall, be thoroughly cleansed and white-washed.

Poultry.—Feed them generously—give your hens fresh meat or fish chopped fine, twice a week, with their other food; provide them with sand and ashes to dust in, and old broken plastering or lime to pick, and you will encourage their laying.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and, were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1847.

JOSEPH MCCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven county, N. C.

Ulcer Cured of Seven Years Standing.

This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848:

NEW YORK, July 25, 1844.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous Ulcer on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skillful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancers were resorted to; for five weeks in succession, my breast was burned with caustic, three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long deep-seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself* WELL, and the cure *entirely effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.*

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case.

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan street.

Sands' Celebrated Sarsaparilla.

This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the SAFEST, PLEASANTEST, and BEST compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints.—*Hartford Review.*

Sore Throat.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec'r 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, N. York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.

January 4, 1850. 17-3m

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS,

FROM THE MOST RESPECTABLE SOURCES, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper, setting forth the wonderful virtues of Dr. SWAYNE'S celebrated FAMILY MEDICINES.

More proofs of the efficacy of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, the Original and Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

To Elderly Persons.

Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, make it a rule to take it two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age.

Clergymen, Auctioneers, and all Public Speakers, say that Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry gives that vigor to the voice that cannot be obtained from any other article.

Another Letter to Dr. Swayne.

DATED ANDERSONTOWN, IND.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: All your medicines sell well, and give good satisfaction. Your valuable Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has been the means of restoring some hopeless cases in this section. Your Pills are most excellent. I want you to send a good supply of them. A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge the other day for his child, and by its use discharged sixty-three of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have been so often gulled by nauseous and worthless worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Respectfully, yours,